The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Passage in the Senate of the Bill Authorizing Letters-of-Marque.

The New-Orleans Election Cases Decided in the House.

Admission of Messrs. Flanders and Hahn.

Action of the House on the Ways and Means Bill.

The Amendments of the Senate Not Concurred In.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

LETTERS-OF-MARQUE.

The vote in the Senate to-day on the bill authorizing the President to grant letters-of-marque and reprisal was not strictly marked by party lines, and included in the opposing minority the names of Messrs. Davis, Henderson, Sumner and Trumbull.

THE HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The House to-day has surprised the public, no less by its decided majority in favor of the admission to seats of the Louisiana claimants, than by its summary action on the Loan bill. The first result was insured by the able speeches of Mr. Hahn, one of the claimants, and Mr. Dawes; the second was certainly not exped to occur to day—it having been understood that the Bank bill should take precedence. The House has agreed to all the Senate amendments of the Loan bill, except those vital changes which determine the vote of the Banking measure. The convertibility clause is adhered to, and the amendment rejected which makes the interest-bearing Treasury notes a legal tender. The provision for $300,000,000 legal tender notes is reinserted, and the coupons of Government bonds made receivable for Customs for thirty days previous to their maturity. The Senate amendment taxing bank circulation, is rejected, and the original provision restored, and deposits are permitted to be made with the Banks as first provided.

THE OPPOSITION IN CONGRESS.

There are indications that the Copperheads in Congress mean to delay, and, if possible, defeat important measures yet pending in Congress by filibustering. Half the more important bills of the session are yet hanging in one or the other House, including some of the Appropriation bills, the Conscription act, all the financial measures, Banking bill, Missouri Emancipation act, and the like.

NIGHT SESSIONS.

The House has agreed to have night sessions. This gives hopes of working off a portion of the unfinished business.

PURCHASE OF REBEL LANDS.

The Senate Military Committee have instructed their Chairman to report a bill authorizing the Tax Collectors in the insurrectionary Districts to purchase at the tax sales such lands as the President may designate as being needed for military and other Government uses.

LEAGUE ISLAND AND NEW-LONDON.

The struggle between New-London and League Island for the new Navy-yard, which lately bid fair to defeat both belligerents in their objects, has final- been terminated by a compromise. It is understood that both sites are to be selected, with an appropriation of a quarter of a million dollars for each. An appropriation is also to be made for a Navy-yard in the West, the site to be selected by the President. St. Louis is understood to be the place.

AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

A gentleman recently from Charleston, and who escaped through the rebel lines, states that large numbers of troops have recently been collected there to defend the city, and that the citizens have generally left, in anticipation of an attack from the National troops. The means of defence are very formidable, and he thinks the city cannot be captured without a severe struggle. A mutiny recently took place, in which several North Carolina Regiments were engaged, and the ringleaders shot by order of Beauregard. The city is strongly fortified on all sides but the west, and supplied with iron-clads to defend the harbor. Two of these are destitute of machinery—probably those for which the engines were designed which we captured on the *Princess Royal*.

THE BRITISH AT CHARLESTON.

Officers from Port Royal complain bitterly of the fact that two British men-of-war are permitted to go at pleasure in and out of Charleston harbor. The officers of one of these vessels, they say, have been notorious for acting as go-betweens for the rebels in Charleston and their agents in Nassau; and it is strongly suspected that the object of the present visit of both vessels is to carry off the million and a half of gold now known to be lying there for payment for arms and munitions of war in Europe.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

The report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War will soon be made, consisting only of evidence taken and a synopsis of the same. The testimony is very voluminous,

THE MISSOURI EMANCIPATION BILL.

The friends of emancipation in Missouri fear that the fate of Henderson's bill has been sealed by the injudicious insertion of a direct appropriation, which compels its reference in the House to the Committee of the Whole. At this stage of the session, sending a bill to the Committee of the Whole is about equivalent to burying it. The bill may possibly be rescued, but the chances are against it.

SPECULATIONS IN COTTON.

The speculation in cotton, as practiced by our officers in the Southwest, is becoming an evil of too great magnitude longer to escape public notice. Great demoralization has already resulted; and the measures of the Government to restrain the evil have not been taken a moment too soon. Some months since, a Court was ordered for the purpose of trying a Major-General, then and now in command of an important Western Department; and it has remained a mystery why the proceedings were stopped.

A bill has been prepared by a Government officer, designed to terminate these corrupt practices; but so strong is the cotton influence arrayed against the reform, that its success is very doubtful.

One or more high officers in the Southwest have already been relieved from command, and ordered to report at Memphis, that the Commission, recently ordered for that purpose, may look into their cotton speculating performances.

INDIAN COUNCIL.

Commissioner Dole held an interview, or "Council," yesterday, with eight of the chiefs and head men of the Chippewas, who come here to lay their grievances before the Government. Several of the chiefs made speeches to the Commissioner, which were translated into English by their interpreter. Commissioner Dole told them that their complaints should be examined, and that in future the same causes should not occur. The Indians, as an evidence of their friendship for the Commissioner, presented him with an elaborately ornamented "calumet" and a tobacco pouch, made out of the skin of an otter, for which the Commissioner thanked them in a short speech. The ceremonies were witnessed by a large concourse, among whom were a number of ladies.

A REBEL GENERAL'S MANSION DESTROYED.

The mansion belonging to the rebel Gen. Stuart, situated at Chantilly, in Fairfax County, Va., has recently been destroyed by fire. The mansion, which was built about the time of the Revolution, by Dr. David Stuart, (grandfather of the present General of that name,) was one of the finest in that section of Virginia, and the lands belonging to the estate among the best cultivated in the State. For some time past the house has been occupied, first by Gen. Stahl, and then by Col. Wyndham, as their headquarters.

Dr. David Stuart, the original owner of the estate of Chantilly, was a distinguished physician and patriot of the Revolution, and a colleague, in the Virginia House of Burgesses, of the Lees, Harrisons, Henrys and Careys. He was one of the Presidential Electors who voted for Washington for President, and between whom the most intimate relations existed. He was also the executor of the estate of John Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's first husband. His correspondence with Washington and other noted men of the Revolution was extensive, and was preserved with the most scrupulous care by his descendants until the present war. Since the flight of Stuart from his home, the papers have been ransacked, and all of any value carried away by autograph collectors. Such is the fate of war. How the house caught fire remains a mystery, but it is thought it was destroyed by White's guerrillas.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MARCH.

Col. Wyndham, commanding cavalry brigade at Fairfax Court-house, in his recent reconnoissance to the Rappahannock, accomplished one of the most rapid marches made since the present war began. The reconnoitering force, consisting of about four hundred men, in three days marched from Fairfax to Rappahannock Station, down the Rappahannock to Falmouth, and from Falmouth through Stafford Court-house and Dumfries back to Fairfax Court-house—*a distance of about 200 miles*, or over 66 miles a day. Col. Wyndham in his march had no less than four skirmishes with guerrilla bands, killing a number and capturing seventeen prisoners. He lost only four men, who were captured, while straggling, by the rebels. Taking into consideration the almost impassable condition of Virginia roads at this season of the year, Col. Wyndham's march is one of the most remarkable on record.

PLAYING CARDS FOR DIXIE.

An individual freighted with 400 packs of playing cards, and a rebel mail, was captured Saturday by some of Col. Baker's Detectives, on the Maryland shore of the Lower Potomac, while on his way to Dixie. He has been sent to the Old Capitol Prison.

STEALING NEWS.

Mercury, mythologically, was the patron of thieves; and the Philadelphia Sunday paper of that name seems to have been christened with a clear understanding of the fact. Perhaps we ought to be flattered by the preference implied in the selection of our telegrams in preference to those of other journals. The *Mercury* of last Sunday contains seventeen paragraphs under the head, "Latest by telegraph to the Philadelphia Sunday *Mercury*;" and of these, *eleven* are taken bodily from dispatches in Friday's and Saturday's Times.

PROPOSALS FOR HORSES.

Col. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster here, invites proposals, to be received until the 24th inst., for furnishing the Government with one thousand cavalry horses, from 15½ to 16 hands high, between 5 and 8 years of age, of dark colors, and well broken to harness. Also, for one thousand artillery horses, of the same size and description as the former. No mares will be received. The horses must be delivered here within twenty days from the date of the contract, and no extension of time will be granted on any pretext. Proposals from disloyal parties will not be considered, and an oath of allegiance must accompany each proposition.

DISMISSED THE SERVICE.

By direction of the President, Capt. Joab Wilkinson, Twelfth United States Infantry, has been dismissed the service, for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and for neglect of duty, said dismissal to take effect from Feb. 6, 1863.

MADE A REAR-ADMIRAL.

The Senate, in Executive Session, unanimously confirmed Commodore Paulding as a Rear-Admiral in the navy.

NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

A board, composed of the following officers, is in session at the Navy Department, for the purpose of examining such officers as may be ordered before it and retiring them:

Commodores Mervine, (President,) Nicholson and Hoff; Surgeons Tinslan and Maulsby; and Philip Hamilton, Judge Advocate.

TO BE SHOT FOR DESERTION.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 9, 1863.

General Orders, No. 36.—1. At a General Court-martial, which convened at Fort Monroe, Virginia, Oct. 16, 1862, pursuant to Special Orders, No. 131, Headquarters Department of Virginia, Oct. 15, 1862, and of which Capt. W. N. S. Sanders, Third New-York Volunteers, was President, was arraigned and tried—

Private Sylvester Buel, Company B., Third New-York Volunteers.

Charge—"Desertion."

Specification—"In this; that he, the said Private Sylvester Buel, of B Company, Third Infantry, New-York Volunteers, being duly enlisted in the service of the United States, at Albany, New-York, on or about the 15th day of September, 1862, did desert the said service on or about the 26th day of September, 1862, at Fortress Monroe, Virginia."

To which charge and specification the accused pleaded as follows:

To the Specification, "Not Guilty."

To the Charge, "Not Guilty."

Finding.—The Court, after mature deliberation on the evidence adduced, finds the accused as follows:

Of the Specification, "Guilty."

Of the Charge, "Guilty."

Sentence.—And the Court does therefore sentence him, the said private Sylvester Buel, of Company B, Third New-York Volunteers, "to be shot to death with musketry, at such time and place as the General Commanding may direct," two-thirds of the members concurring therein.

The above sentence of the Court-martial has been approved by the President, the sentence to be carried into effect at such time as may be selected by the Commanding General.

IMPORTANT TO SUTLERS.

War Department,
Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 7, 1863.

General Orders, No. 35.—On the recommendation of the Board of Inspector-Generals, the following articles are added to the list or schedule of those which may be sold by sutlers to the officers and soldiers of the volunteer service, under the act of March 9, 1862, published in General Orders, No. 27, of 1862:

Can meats and oysters, dried beef, smoked tongues, can and fresh vegetables, peppers, mustard, yeast powders, pickles, sardines, Bologna sausages, buckwheat flour, mackerel, codfish, poultry, saucepans, coffee pots (tin), plates (tin), cups (tin), knives and forks, spoons, twine, wrapping paper, uniform clothing for officers, socks, trimmings for uniforms, shoes, shirts, drawers.

By order of the Secretary of War.

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

THE HOSPITAL FUND.

Surgeon-General's Office,
Washington City, D. C., Jan. 30, 1863.

I. In consequence of the great and improper latitude which many persons have allowed themselves in the administration of the Hospital Fund, the following instructions are issued defining the articles for which and for which alone the Hospital Fund may be expended:

The hospital fund may be expended for the purchase of

1. Food, solid or fluid, to be used for the diet of the sick, and not furnished by the Commissary Department or Medical Department.

2. Articles to be used in either the preparation or serving of the food, embracing principally cooking utensils and table furniture, and not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department or Medical Department.

3 Gas, oil, and other means of illumination, to be bought instead of candles, which are part of the soldier's ration.

Experiment has been carefully and thoroughly made in a number of our best regulated hospitals, as to the capacity of the hospital fund to support a proper diet table for the sick.

Reports from these hospitals are unanimous in the testimony that the cost of supplying such a diet exceeds the value of the hospital ration, and hence all expenditures for objects of less importance than a liberal diet are acts of injustice to the sick soldier.

II. Upon the receipt of this circular, a return will be made to this office, by surgeons in charge of hospitals, of all articles of a nature not immediately perishable which have been purchased from the hospital fund, and which are now in use in the hospitals under their charge.

This return will be made in a form similar to the returns of hospital furniture now required, and will be made hereafter quarterly, upon the last day of March, June, September, and December.

Medical officers will be required to account strictly to this Department for all such articles as may be purchased from the hospital fund.

The accompanying circular, received from the Commissary-General of Subsistence, is furnished for the information and guidance of medical officers.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

REVOCATION OF AN ORDER.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office,
Washington, Feb. 9, 1863.

General Orders, No. 37.—By direction of the President, so much of General Orders No. 208, 1862, as musters out of service additional Paymaster R. P. L. Barber, is hereby revoked

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

THE WAYS AND MEANS BILL.

The bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government will be returned to the Senate for further action, the House having now concurred in several important amendments of that body, including that for striking out the right of the holder of the six per centum Treasury notes, and making the former a legal tender at their face value, excluding interest to the same extent as the United States notes. The House also non-concurred in striking out the seventh section, making coupons on all bonds and Treasury notes 30 days before they become due, receivable for customs as coin, and non-curred in striking out the section so modifying the independent Treasury law as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to allow any money obtained from loans or internal revenue to be deposited in solvent banks with adequate security for its payment. The House also disagrees to the Senate amendment to the bank-tax section, striking out the sliding scale and substituting one-half of 1 per centum each half year from the 1st of April next until April, 1865, upon the average amount of notes or bills outstanding as currency during the six months next preceding the return provided for; after the 1st of April, 1865, the tax or duty to be 1 per centum for each half year thereafter on the average amount.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Senator Fessenden reports the House Naval Appropriation bill from the Finance Committee, with an amendment providing that no contract shall be entered into for the construction of the iron sea steamers, for which $12,000,000 are appropriated, until their plans and specifications have been approved by a Board of three skillful naval officers, and advertisements for proposals to build have been made according to law. The provision for building a floating dock at New-York is stricken out, and the appropriation for the items of the section containing it is reduced from $1,213,000 to $463,000. The appropriation for the dry-dock at Norfolk ($85,000) and the Naval Hospital ($18,500) are stricken out, and also that of $17,500 for the Naval Hospital at Mound City, Ill. The provision for an extra midshipman for each Congressional District during the rebellion, is omitted.

A MORE HOPEFUL FEELING.

There is generally a more hopeful feeling with regard to military and naval operations than has prevailed for some months past, and this arises from favorable accounts received from all quarters. The weather, however, has impeded immediate operations.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

Commissioner Boutwell has made the following decisions under the Internal Revenue law in regard to the manufacture of patented articles. Whenever a person is the owner of a patent, or the right to manufacture a patented article, and employs other persons to make such patented article, the patentee, or owner of the patent right, will be regarded as the manufacturer, and the tax will be assessed upon the sales, as made by him or his agents.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

Information has been received here that the United States steamer *Reliance*, Capt. McGowan, captured in the Monikin River, and brought to Port Baltimore on the 13th inst., the sloop *Clara* and schooner *North Star*, while attempting to run the blockade, loaded with contraband goods. In addition to the contraband goods, two colored boys, aged about 18, were found handcuffed and stowed away in the hold of the former vessel. They stated that they had been forcibly put on board the vessel, and were to be taken to Richmond to be sold.

THE MISSOURI LOCAL TROOPS.

The War Department, in answer to a call of the Senate, has presented official documents showing the cause of excess of the Missouri local troops above the authorization of Congress. The number raised was over 13,000—an excess of 3,000, which were ordered to be disbanded; but on the protest of Gen. Schofield, they were allowed by Gen. Halleck to be retained in service for an emergency; but that orders have been given for the disbanding of four regiments and their absorption into the others.

EXPERIMENTS BY THE SIGNAL CORPS.

The President and Secretary of War, with many military and scientific gentlemen, last week, witnessed some interesting experiments made at Fort De Kalb, by Col. Alexander, Engineer of the defences of Washington, in the explosion of mines and fifteen-inch shells by electricity from the instruments of the field telegraph trains of the signal corps. A detachment of the corps were on the ground, with one of their trains, making the firings on the order of Col. Alexander. The explosions were instantaneous and of terrific force.

IN RELATION TO TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, ETC.

Representations have been made to this office that parties who hold tobacco, and others who have been engaged in manufacturing cigars, are in the habit of making nominal sales of such tobacco, at prices much below its present value, upon the condition that a certain quantity of cigars shall be received in payment, or in consideration therefor, at prices much below their value in the market. These, and all similar transactions, are violations of the Excise law, and Collectors and Deputy Collectors are authorized and required to seize tobacco and cigars which have been or are the subjects of such transactions, and proceed under section 114, of the Excise law, for forfeiture of the same to the Government. The preparation of Maccaboy plain or pulverized tobacco, is not regarded as a manufacture; but persons who prepare this article by picking, sifting or scenting, or by other purposes, and sell the same, are regarded as manufacturers of snuff, and liable to taxation as such.

For Congressional Proceedings, see Eighth Page.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CREOLE.

Order from Gen. Banks Regarding Foreclosures and Forced Sales.

A RECONNOISSANCE OF GALVESTON HARBOR.

The United States Mail steamship *Creole*, from New-Orleans on Feb. 8, arrived at this port yesterday. Nothing of special interest had transpired since the departure of the last steamer.

Gen. Banks had issued the following order regarding foreclosures of forced sales:

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Feb. 8, 1863.

General Orders, No. 15.—War necessarily brings with it, to a great extent, the suspension of ordinary pursuits and avocations, and naturally affects most materially those whose resources are derived from the product of their lands; and it is not just that too pressing creditors should be permitted to cripple well-disposed citizens in their efforts to return to their former state of prosperity, and acquire the ability to promptly meet all just demands. As a measure beneficial to all concerned, the General Commanding directs as follows:

I. The foreclosure of mortgages, or instruments that are such by their effects, and sales under foreclosures, as against loyal citizens having interests in the subject matter, whether as owners, mortgagers, or otherwise, are prohibited.

II. The property of loyal citizens, owning and working plantations, is exempted from forced sale, under execution or otherwise, until further orders. *Provided*, however, that this exemption shall not be effectual as to debts, created or obligations incurred subsequently to the date of this order, which shall have remained uncanceled for six months.

By command of Major-Gen. BANKS.

Richard B. Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

Official.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, it is said, will soon stop, "owing to the Quartermaster failing to pay its bills."

Everything was quiet at Baton Rouge. Acting Brig.-Gen. Payne's brigade, recently stationed there, had been ordered to the Teche country.

The return of Gen. Augur from Baton Rouge to New-Orleans, and the fact that he has rented a house there, have induced the belief that Gen. Banks proposes to take the field in person.

On the 28th ultimo, the *Owasco*, Capt. Wilson, was dispatched to Galveston, with orders to run into the harbor and examine as carefully as possible, without drawing their fire, the position and strength of any batteries that might be erected or in process of construction. Capt. Wilson had returned to New-Orleans, and reported the *Harriet Lane* as still at Galveston. He is of the opinion that she she is disabled, as he saw her towed slowly about by a small river steamer. Her topmasts had been removed, and altogether she bore evidences of attempts to disguise her identity.

Soon after the arrival of the *Owasco* and the report of Capt. Wilson, of which the particulars have not yet been divulged, the *Hartford* was observed to have steam up, and on Friday evening she went down the river with the Rear-Admiral.

Among the passengers by the *Creole* is Col. D. C. Littlejohn.

We are indebted to the Purser for favors.

ORDER RELATING TO NEGROES.

Provost-Marshal's Office,
Parishes St. Charles, St. Jean and St. James,
Bonnet Carre, Jan. 5, 1863.

All negroes within the above Parishes, found outside of camp or plantation limits, without proper pass from officers (if they are servants) or their masters, will be immediately arrested and employed upon Government works.

No passes will be granted at this office for negroes to visit the city.

EDWARD PAGE, Jr., Provost-Marshal.

GEN. BANKS AND THE LABORERS.

From the Delta, Feb. 8.

We learn that the Commanding General this morning informed a Committee of the laboring men, who have recently been thrown out of employment, that he could not give them anything to do on city improvements, but would take a thousand or so into the employ of the Government—the mechanics in the machine shops, and those who have no trade will be employed in loading and unloading vessels and other work necessary to be done.

A TESTIMONIAL.

From the Delta, Feb. 7.

An opera glass, which cost. in Paris, $700, was yesterday presented to a Northern lady, as a token of appreciation of the friends of the colored man. The lady has, during the four months she has been among us, taught thirty-seven colored men and women to read their Bible and sing Watts' Hymns.

THAT COIN.

The *Delta* thinks it can explain where Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the rebel Treasury, procured the $2,500,000 in coin, of which he speaks in the intercepted correspondence. It says:

"It is all that is left of the coin sent out of New-Orleans by the banks for *safe keeping*. The balance has doubtless been used in purchasing arms from Europe, and paying the salaries of those high in office, in subsidizing the London *Times* and probably a few Northern papers. The fund has been managed so economically, that out of about $6,000,000 deposited in April last, there was still $2,500,000 at the date of Mr. Memminger's letter; for the reason, probably that it was too hazardous to attempt to run the blockade with it.

It may be gratifying to remember, however, that the rebel Government permits 'the New-Orleans banks to carry on business in the same manner as though this money were in their vaults.' Their specie is safe!

We do not desire to bring into discredit the notes of the banks by these hints; in fact, we think that among a certain class their notes will continue to command a premium over greenbacks, when it is known they have lost their specie in so glorious a cause—namely affording Jews a capital to speculate on, and purchasing arms from England, to shoot their fathers, brothers, sons and countrymen!"

A FRENCH STEAMER.

From the Picayune, Feb. 7.

The French dispatch-steamer *Lavoisier*, Capt. Ribour, which relieves the *Tisiphone* and *Renaudin*, arrived in port on Tuesday. The two last will leave here shortly.

A New Steamer for Adams Express Company. —Adams Express Company have purchased the new steamship *Fah-Kee* to run between this port, Beaufort, N. C., and Port Royal, S. C. The *Fah-Kee* is a splendid steamship, built for Wetmore & Cryder, to be used in the China trade. She now takes her place as one of a line to be run by Adams Express Company to the Southern ports, as fast as they are opened. She sails on Saturday at 2 P. M., carrying the United States mail.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Contraband Traffic Interfered With.

Capture of Horses, Mules, Mail-bags, Rebels and Contrabands.

A DESERTER SHOT.

Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac,
Monday, Feb. 16.

Two expeditions have just returned with satisfactory results. The contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, which for a long time has been going on, and by which large quantities of goods have found their way across the Potomac, near the Peninsula extremity, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, to Richmond, has been broken up.

Parties were sent to break up these rebel avenues of support and information, and to prevent the enforcement of the conscription ordered to take place in the counties on the Neck, from the 12th to the 17th inst., by the rebel authorities.

A large quantity of provisions and a number of horses, mules, &c., intended for the rebels, were seized.

A large number of contrabands also came in with the expeditionary parties.

Among the captures were two large mail-bags, several citizens engaged in smuggling, some rebel soldiers and a rebel signal officer stationed to report the movements of vessels.

Several vessels used in conveying supplies across the Potomac were captured and destroyed.

Col. Fairchild, of the Second Wisconsin Regiment, and Col. Garvin were in command of the infantry part of the expeditionary forces, and Maj. Medill had command of the cavalry.

Headquarters Army of the Potomac,
Tuesday, Feb 17, 1863.

William Browne, of the Third New-York Independent Battery, was shot to-day, while attempting to desert.

A heavy snow storm prevails, which will render the roads still worse, if possible, than they are now.

Very unkind expressions are made use of throughout the regiments toward the very few officers who have overstayed the leave given in Orders No. 3.

The chaplain of the rebel Gen. Stuart's command, who was captured some weeks ago, was yesterday sent over to the enemy's line, but Gen. Barksdale, commander of the post, declined to receive him until certain formalities were instituted. This having been accomplished, he will be sent over again to-morrow.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Popular Outbreak at Leavenworth—The Knights of the Golden Circle—The Inquirer and its Editor—Col. Jennison—Loyal Resolutions—The End of the Inquirer—Departure of Dr. Taylor, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Leavenworth, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1863.

Our city, for three days past, has been a scene of great excitement, caused by the discovery of a design on the part of the Vallandingham Democracy to indorse the Springfield (Ill.) Resolutions, and elect delegates to the Louisville Copperhead Convention. This excitement culminated this morning in the complete destruction of the *Daily Inquirer* printing office. But it will be necessary to relate events in their proper order, in order to fairly understand them.

For some time past, it has been known that the Knights of the Golden Circle had revived their old organizations in town and county. Information gives their number in the city as about sixty, and throughout the county at three hundred. They are composed principally of the old Border Ruffian element, with which we have always been pestered. All call themselves Democrats, and this faction hold the balance of power here. It is they who have the brains and money, and their votes carry elections. As a consequence, all office-seekers bow to their decision.

The *Inquirer* is entirely controlled by this faction. Its editor, B. Burrell Taylor, is an extremist; a man of some ability, and has always been identified with the Slavocrats since he first came to Kansas, in 1855. He was formerly from Ohio, where he first figured as a Free Soil politician; he then attempted the "sock and buskin," but failed to succeed; from thence he went to Kentucky, where he married some slaves—I beg pardon, a woman with some slaves—and ever since has been notorious as a most blatant and pestilent advocate of Slavery. He came to Kansas, settled at Leavenworth, and immediately identified himself with the worst phases of Border Ruffianism. He was a party to the lynching of Wm. Phillips, an estimable citizen, who was afterwards murdered by the same gang. When the war broke out he proclaimed publicly that his sympathies were with the South. In consequence of this declaration he found, or supposed, it would be convenient to leave suddenly, which he did by going down the Missouri River in a skiff, with a companion now in confinement as a rebel Major and spy. Taylor reappeared again just as Sturgis and Denver were in power here, and immediately started the *Inquirer*. Since then he has been confined in the guard-house for several weeks, by order of Gen. Blunt, for articles having a treasonable tendency. After his release his paper was decent for awhile, but of late he has become emboldened by the Copperhead demonstrations in other States.

On Saturday last handbills were posted, calling a mass meeting of the Democracy at the Court house. The information was also received that the Springfield resolutions were to be, in substance, submitted, and delegates elected to the Louisville Convention. A consultation was immediately held by the straight-out Union men, which developed in unexpected strength the determination of our most respectable and conservative citizens to put down any such attempt. Col. Jennison, who, since his retirement from the service, has been doing a large business as a Government freighter, &c.; Col. D. R. Anthony, now doing business as an insurance agent; Judge McCahan, lately our City Recorder; Capt. Hoyt, and many others of influence and respectability, avowed their determination to give the Administration no trouble with traitors in Kansas. Accordingly, on Saturday night, about one hundred and fifty determined men, well armed, under the direction of Jennison, Anthony, McCahan and Hoyt, were seen in attendance at the Democratic mass meeting. They came early, quietly taking their places where they could control affairs. Their appearance created consternation.

The managers became alarmed—B B. Taylor disappeared—mysterious whisperings—which shortly resulted in the appointment of the District-Attorney, T. B. Fenlon, a Douglas Democrat, to the chair. Mr. Fenlon spoke some fifty minutes, making a good and loyal speech, slightly larded with partisan bitterness, which was warmly applauded by the radicals present, and treated coldly by the pro-secesh. After he was through, a Mr. Eaton arose and introduced a motion to appoint a Committee of Seven to draft resolutions to be presented at an adjourned meeting on Saturday next. In the course of Mr. Eaton's remarks, he claimed the Democracy as the *only Union* party of the nation. This brought Col. Jennison to his feet, whose appearance was the signal for violent disturbance on the part of the Copperheads. The fact of the Colonel's being armed, and the evident determination of his friends, soon quieted the malcontents. After a sharp by-play between Messrs. Eaton and Jennison, the latter explained that it was not his intention to stigmatize any other party as disloyal, but to claim that the Democracy were for the Union. Col. Jennison then stated that he came there to protect loyal Democrats, but also to suppress disloyalty.

The Democratic meeting adjourned, and Col. Jennison immediately called a meeting of the unconditional Union men. About four-fifths of the audience remained. D. R. Anthony was called to the Chair, and in a brief but scathing manner, stated what the known designs of the traitors who called the first meeting were, declaring that the loyal men of Leavenworth were determined that no traitorous propositions should go unpunished in Kansas, and the punishment to all staining our loyalty by such infamy should be death. Col. Jennison followed, amid the wildest enthusiasm, in his peculiar style, to declare what were the intentions of loyal men hereabouts. He introduced a couple of resolutions, in substance as follows:

By the Unconditional Union men of Leavenworth,

Resolved, That any man who shall propose peace with the rebels now in arms against the Government of the United States, or any other terms than those of unconditional submission to the Constitution and laws thereof, is a traitor, and deserves to die.

Resolved, That he shall die!

Capt. Geo. H. Hoyt, Secretary of the meeting, then followed in favor of the resolutions. Judge McCahan moved as an amendment that a Committee of Five be appointed to call an adjourned meeting on the next Friday, to whom these resolutions should be committed, with power to draft such others as may be esteemed necessary. The amendment prevailed. Judge McCahan, Capt. D. W. Houston and R. J. Hinton spoke, urging the dangerous character of the movements now seeking to create sectional prejudices against New-England; and of the necessity for organizing to prevent treason in the Free States showing its head. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, manifesting throughout the utmost harmony and earnestness.

Nothing further occurred of importance till last night, when it became known that a body of armed Irishmen, headed by a pestilent demagogue named John P. Mitchel, were in the *Inquirer* office. The rumor circulated that it was intended to mob the *Conservative*, the leading Anti-Slavery daily. As a consequence there was counter preparation. About 9 o'clock a party of young men, under Capt. Hoyt, assembled in front of the *Inquirer* and amused themselves by singing "John Brown" with variations, intended for the benefit of the editor. No violence was shown, except that the party were armed, and a few shots were fired in air. The stairway was lined by men, who fired into the crowd twice, but without hurting any one. Col. Anthony came up and persuaded the party to retire. The shots from the *Inquirer* mob were fired at him. The "John Brown" singers left, and about an hour after, while Mr. Anthony was standing in the doorway of his boarding-house, which is directly opposite to the *Inquirer*, Mitchel, the leader of the gang, was heard to shout, "There's Dr. R. Anthony—shoot him." The whole party of cowardly assassins fired at him from the door, stairway and windows of the office above. Col. Anthony's escape seems almost miraculous, for minié balls entered the door within an inch of his head, and that and a neighboring window was completely perforated by the volley. Anthony, utterly fearless, fired three shots from his revolver at the ruffians, at the same time advancing into the middle of the road, and challenging the villains to come out and fight him fair. They run up stairs into the printing-office. Anthony then retired to his room. After he had gone to bed, the secession mob crossed the street, broke open the door and fired into the house, going up to the head of the stairs to fire into a room they supposed to be Col. Anthony's. It was the chamber of a gentleman and wife, over whose bed lodged three minié balls. This was late in the night, and but few persons were aware of the transaction until morning. Col Jennison came on the scene after breakfast, and examined the bullet-holes. He then walked over into the printing-office, declaring that he wanted to look at a rebel fort again. He was followed by the crowd. No one was found in the office except one of the proprietors, a son of B. B. Taylor, and five minié muskets, which were loaded and capped. In a very few minutes, with wonderful celerity and quietness, the printing-office was demolished. After the destruction was accomplished, Col. Anthony addressed the citizens, who were looking on in half amused amazement at the proceedings, and gave a brief statement of the attempt made to assassinate him the previous night, out of which had grown the destruction of the *Inquirer*. Col. Jennison followed. He stated that he was opposed to the mobbing of printing-offices, believing that it was a crime, but when such establishments were used to conceal and defend rebel murderers, it was necessary to suppress them. Yesterday, the *Inquirer* was a printing-office, and he had defended it against a threatened attack; to-day, it was a rebel fort, used to protect traitors and murderers, and he had cleaned them out. He, Col. Anthony, and all concerned were ready to answer for what they had done to the civil authorities. But so long as he lived in the city, he proposed not to allow traitors to even peep, and to save the Government the expense of their board by killing them. Five men had followed him last evening with the intention of assassination, but he had evaded them while going home. Capt. Hoyt was called out and defended the action of the people. A procession was then formed and the three loyal newspaper offices visited and greeted with three cheers.

During the day committees of citizens visited the houses of rebel sympathizers and took possession of such arms as could be found. The muskets found in the *Inquirer*, belonging to the Government, were sent to Fort Leavenworth and the others retained. This evening an open meeting of the Union League was held at which place arrangements were made to sustain the action above taken and prevent the expression of disloyal sentiments. Lieut.-Col. Burris sent a force of cavalry to this city to maintain order. B. Burrill Taylor is believed to have escaped to Missouri, from whence it is not supposed that he will soon come back. After the meeting the members of the Union League marched through the principal streets singing "John Brown." The newspapers were cheered, and Col. Burris visited, at the Planters' House, and greeted with hearty cheers. The people then dispersed. All is now quiet. There will not, in all probability, be any more disorder, for it is believed that the rebel sentiment is completely overawed. Should it again show itself, it may be relied that its manifestations will be short lived. Nor need this movement be charged as the work of rowdies, etc., as it is, whether fortunate or unfortunate for the fair fame of Leavenworth, indorsed by nearly all classes. H.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

The Cumberland River Twenty Feet Deep on the Shoals, &c.

Nashville, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Cumberland River is twenty feet deep on the Shoals, and is still rising. It rained last night and all day to-day.

The telegram of the 16th, should read, that our men killed five of Forrest's command, wounded five, the latter being taken prisoners. None of the National force was killed or wounded.

A Successful Skirmish in Tennessee.

Cairo, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A skirmish took place on the 13th inst., near Bolivar, Tenn., between a detachment of the First Cavalry and a body of rebels, the result of which was four dead rebels, a number wounded, five prisoners and a number of horses captured. Federal loss—nothing.

Probably Another Blockade Runner.

Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The screw-steamer *Edwin Hawkins*, with a cargo of cotton, 21 days from Matamoras, (so reported,) bound for Liverpool, put into Halifax to-day short of coals.

THE DOCTRINE OF RECOGNITION.

No New State to be Recognized while the War is Continued—An able Exposition of International Law.

From the London Times, Jan. 28.

SIR: I observe that a writer in the current number of the Edinburgh *Review* has criticised the doctrines which I ventured to lay down on the subject of "Recognition," in a letter which I addressed to you on the 4th of November last. The reviewer contends that the question is one of policy entirely, and not of right. Upon this point, though I entertain the most sincere respect for his opinion, I cannot by any means concur in his reasoning, or admit the facts on which it is founded. I am in a condition to support the propositions for which I have contended from the mouth of an authority which I am sure the Edinburgh reviewer will admit to be entitled to the very highest consideration. I referred in my former letter to the speech of Lord LANSDOWNE, in the House of Lords, on the subject of the recognition of the South American Republics—a speech evidently most carefully considered, and replete with that wisdom, knowledge, accuracy and moderation which are characteristic of an English statesman who still represents to an age which he adorns the "*mitis sapientia Lœli.*" The following passage from this remarkable performance is so important and so pertinent that I make no apology for quoting it *in extenso:*

> "MY LORDS: It is with respect to countries such as I have described that your Lordships are now called upon to determine whether you will advise the Crown to recognize them in the form of Independent States, a question which, be it recollected, involves a twofold consideration—*first, whether you possess the right to make this acknowledgment*, and, secondly, whether, supposing the right to be established, the expediency of exercising that right without delay is equally clear. My Lords, I say *the first point to consider is whether you have the right*; for, however it may be my duty this night to point out to your Lordships the great advantages which may result from the establishment of South American independence, *I hope I shall never stand up in my place in this House to recommend to your Lordships to adopt any course of policy inconsistent with those principles of right which are paramount to all expediency, and compose that great and universal law of nations, any departure from which, to answer the objects of a selfish and ambitious policy, never fails to recoil upon its authors.* The importance of this point, therefore, will be my excuse with your Lordships for detaining you a few moments on the preliminary question of right. My Lords, I know of no principle or mode by which we can ascertain whether we possess that right but by considering, in the first instance, whether those States which form the object of our present consideration are *de facto* independent; and, secondly, if they are *de facto* independent, whether there be any prospect of the old Government of Spain ever being enabled to recover its command of them, so as to possess the advantages she formerly did from them; and, thirdly, if they are *de facto* independent, and there is no prospect of their being again reduced under the dominion of the mother country, whether they have proved themselves disposed and able to maintain those relations of amity and commerce which ought to exist between independent and friendly nations. My Lords, from what I perceive to be the opinion of the noble Earl opposite, and from what I find contained in the papers on the table, it is not necessary for me to dwell much on these topics. On the first—namely, whether these States are *de facto* independent—I presume that hardly a question can be raised in the mind of any one who has made himself acquainted with the events which have occurred within the last two or three years in that part of the globe, and the absence of all effectual control on the part of Spain, whether exercised by civil or enforced by military authority."

As to the second point, he continues:

> "In the first place, my Lords, let us look at the state of Mexico. Mexico, containing 7,000,000 of people, and extending from sea to sea, for the last two years has not had, nor at this moment is there to be found in it, a single Spanish soldier, unless, indeed, in a detached fortress on the coast, where there is a small garrison of about 300 or 400 men—I mean the castle of St. Juan d'Ulloa. But they are cut off from all assistance, and are wholly unconnected with the shore. They may, from the particular situation of the fortress, hold out some time; but, as all communication with the continent has been put a stop to, they can have no influence on the state of the country. In Guatemala there is also now no Spanish force. Throughout the great State of Columbia, extending from the Orinoco to the Isthmus of Darien, there is not now a single Spanish soldier, after a series of contests which lasted 14 years, and after the contest assuming every year a character more decisively favorable to the cause of independence, until at length it was completely established by the reduction of Puerto Cabello during the last Summer. In the State of Buenos Ayres there has not been anything like a Spanish force for the last 12 or 13 years, during which period this State has exercised the rights of independence, under various Governments, undisturbed by any effort on the part of the mother country. Indeed, no attempt has been made during the whole of that period by the old Government of Spain to affect existing Governments or interfere with their authority; and it may be worthy of remark by your Lordships, as indicating the determination of public feeling in that country, that although, as I have stated, there have been internal changes—no less than three changes, I believe, of the Administration or of the Government, as you may think proper to call it—so rooted is the aversion entertained by the people to the old Government, that in no one of those changes has any person attempted or manifested any disposition to call in the power of the parent country. The same observation will apply to Chili. In that State the most perfect independence has been maintained. For more than four years not a single Spanish soldier has existed in Chili, with the exception of an island near the coast—that of Chiloe—to which the partisans of the old Government were permitted to emigrate, and where they remain, incapable of any offensive operation. With regard to Peru, the circumstances are different; for it must be admitted that, owing to some mismanagement in the Government after its first liberation, there is to be found there, and there only, a party attached to the old Government of Spain. There alone, then, is anything which can be called an army to be found, consisting, as I am informed, of 7,000 or 8,000 men—a force which, being, as I understand, under the direction of a very efficient leader, has lately met with some success, facilitated by the hitherto disunited councils of its military chiefs, but quite incapable of ultimately subduing the spirit of independence which has taken root in the hearts of the Peruvians, now encouraged by the presence of Gen. BOLIVAR, who is engaged in extinguishing their feuds, and bringing to their aid all the glory of his name, and that force of his military enterprises, and, if possible, still more his political administration, by which he has established the independence of Colombia, and given to it that constitution which appears destined to become the bond of union and the charter of the liberties of the Confederated States."—*Hansard*, vol. x., N. S., p. 970.

I pray your readers' careful attention to this extract. It shows first that Lord LANSDOWNE was clearly of opinion that the question of recognition involved a matter of *right*, and not merely of *policy*, as between the original sovereign State and the recognizing Powers. Secondly, it is important carefully to observe the facts with reference to the state of the contest in the several Provinces, and the action which the English Government thought itself justified in taking thereupon. The speech of Lord LANSDOWNE explains exactly the situation of affairs, and I have before pointed out that Buenos Ayres alone, at this time, was considered entitled to recognition. The recognition of Colombia was postponed because she had detached her forces in aid of the Peruvian insurgents. The recognition of Chili and Mexico was deferred on account of the defective organization of their Governments (*vide* STAPLETON'S *Life of Canning.*) But what is most important to remark is, that under the circumstances stated by Lord LANDSDOWNE *the recognition of Peru was not even entertained, because the contest still subsisted, though, for the reasons set out in the foregoing speech, the ultimate reinstatement of the power of Spain was as clearly hopeless in that as in the other provinces.* This, then, is as authoritative a decision as can possibly be conceived on the part of the English Government, that the real test of the right to recognition depends on the establishment of *de facto* independence, and the only legitimate proof of such independence is the cessation of all *bona fide* struggle on the part of the former Sovereign.

Thus far the great Whig authority. I will now cite from the same debate the opinion of a Minister to which the Tory journals, which are so clamorous for recognition, will probably pay some regard. The following passage is from the speech of Lord LIVERPOOL, then Prime Minister, who must be accordingly taken as the authoritative exponent on this subject of the English doctrine:

> "With regard to the question of the recognition of independence, they both agreed that it was to be considered on two grounds—the first, of right; the second, of expediency. *That where no right existed there could be no expediency was an inference in which they both agreed.* He had no difficulty in declaring what had been his conviction during the year (years?) that the struggle had been going on between Spain and the South American Provinces—*that there could be no right while the contest was actually going on.* He knew that our own history proved that other Powers of Europe had acted toward us under a very different impression. He was aware of the conduct which the whole House of Bourbon had adopted in the struggle between Great Britian and the North American Colonies. It was notorious that, while our armies were in the field (no matter what was the justice or policy of that contest,) those Powers cut the cord of connection, and, not satisfied with merely acknowledging, assisted the ancient colonies in affecting their separation from the parent State. God forbid that under any circumstances, Great Britain should feel disposed to follow such an example! *The question ought to be—Was the contest going on? He, for one, could not reconcile it to his mind to take any such step so long as the struggle in arms remained undecided.* And while he made that declaration, *he meant that it should be a bona fide contest.*"

You will observe that Lord LIVERPOOL takes the same view of the value of the argument by estoppel which I have recently expressed. I hope his sentiments on this point may not be lost on those who profess to be disciples of the party of which he was so long the chief. Sir J. MACKINTOSH distinctly admits, in his great speech on this subject, (*Miscellaneous Works*, vol. 3, p. 462,) that one of the most essential points to determine was "whether there was a contest with Spain still pending;" by which, he very justly said, "we must mean such a contest as exhibits an equality of force." So far from disputing the propriety of the test, he accepts it, and proceeds to show that the case of those in whose favor he is arguing satisfies it. He says, "If I look on Spanish America as one vast unit, the question of the existence of *any serious contest* is too simple to admit the slightest doubt." He proceeds to ask, "What is the Spanish strength? A single castle in Mexico, an island on the coast of Chili, and a small army in Upper Peru. Is this a contest approaching to equality?" And again: "If, on the other hand, we consider the American States as separate, the fact of independence is undisputed, *with respect, at least, to some of them.* What doubts can be entertained of the independence of the immense provinces of Caraccas, New-Granada and Quito, which now form the Republic of Colombia? There a considerable Spanish army has been defeated; all have been either destroyed or expelled from the territory of the Republic; not a Royalist soldier remains. The Republic of Buenos Ayres has an equally undisputed enjoyment of independence. There no Spanish soldier has set his foot for fourteen years." And he concludes this branch of the argument in the following words: "If, then, we consider these States as one nation, there cannot be said to be any remaining contest. If, on the other hand, we consider them separately, why do we not immediately comply with the prayer of the petition by recognizing the independence of those which we must allow to be in fact independent? Where is the objection to the instantaneous recognition at least of Colombia and Buenos Ayres?" It is clear, then, that Sir J. MACKINTOSH accepted as the test of an independence entitling to recognition the cessation of all "serious contest." Such is the doctrine on the subject laid down with great precision by English statesmen, and illustrated in practice by a great historical precedent. I cannot understand how the Edinburgh reviewer, who contends for the somewhat vague definition of "*a certain amount* of spirit and power in maintaining its own rights, and a *de facto* full possession of those rights," accounts upon his hypothesis for the decision of Mr. CANNING not to recognize Peru in 1824.

But the Edinburgh reviewer seeks to fortify his position by the authority of Mr. WHEATON, a writer of whom I desire to speak with the highest and most sincere respect. Upon this subject, however, I am bound to say that the American publicist has not expressed himself with his usual clearness, precision and consistency. In a letter of the date of Nov. 8, I cited a passage from Mr. WHEATON'S work which certainly seemed entirely to bear out the views for which I am contending. It will be found in the *Elements of International Law*, vol. 1, p. 92:

> "Until the revolution is consummated, *while the civil war involving a contest for the Government continues*, other States may remain indifferent spectators of the controversy, *still continuing to treat the ancient Government as sovereign and the Government de facto as a society entitled to the rights of war against its enemy*; or may espouse the cause of the party which they believe to have justice on its side. In the first case, the foreign State fulfills all its obligations under the law of nations; and neither party has any right to complain, provided it maintains an impartial neutrality. In the latter it becomes, of course, the enemy of the party against whom it declares itself, and the ally of the other; and, as the positive law of nations makes no distinction in this respect between a just and an unjust war, the intervening State becomes entitled to all the rights of war against the opposite party."

It is certainly a just inference from this passage that Mr. WHEATON'S opinion is, that while "the civil war involving a contest for the Government continues," other States have only two alternatives; one is that of remaining neutral, in which situation it is necessary that "it should continue to treat the ancient Government as sovereign and the Government *de facto* as entitled to the rights of war;" the other is to espouse the side of one, and so to become its ally, and the enemy of the other belligerent. If "to continue to treat the ancient Government as sovereign *de facto* while the civil war continues," is to "*fulfill the obligations of the foreign State under the law of nations*," the question of recognition is clearly, in the view of Mr. WHEATON, one of law, and not of policy only. But, in order to deal fairly with the reviewer, I must assume that, in quoting Mr. WHEATON, he relies on the following passage at page 97:

> "It has been already stated that while the contest for sovereignty continues and the civil war rages the nations may either remain passive, allowing to both parties all the rights which war gives to public enemies. We may acknowledge the independence of the new State, forming with it treaties of amity and commerce, or may join in alliance with one party or the other. In the first case neither party has any right to complain, so long as other nations maintain an impartial neutrality and abide the event of the contest; the last two involve questions which seem to belong rather to the field of politics than of law; but the practice of nations, if it does not furnish an invariable rule for the solution of these questions, will at least shed some light upon them."

It is, perhaps, not very easy to reconcile these two passages with one another, and there is a looseness of statement in the second which is somewhat unsatisfactory. It appears, however, that in Mr. WHEATON'S opinion the part of an "impartial neutrality" is to "abide the event of the contest;" and this is the only conduct which Mr. WHEATON certainly says "neither party has a right to complain of." He places the "acknowledgment of independence," and the "joining in alliance" with one of the belligerents, in another category, and treats them both as a question of politics, rather than of law. But as "joining in alliance" would certainly be a ground of war, perhaps he means that the "acknowledgment of independence," without "abiding the event of the contest," would be in itself an act of intervention, and consequently belong rather to the province of politics than of law. And possibly the somewhat lax practice of his own country on these subjects, may have betrayed this eminent writer into statements less precise than might be desirable in a scientific treatise.

On the subject of the "practice of nations," to which tribunal Mr. WHEATON refers the question, his brief summary is not satisfactory. It will be found that his account of the recognition of the South American Republics, so far as he states it to be solely a question of expediency, and not of right, does not coincide with the views of the English statesman I have cited. His treatment also of the important precedent of the English declaration of war in 1778 is by no means accurate.

It is alleged that the English declaration of war against France, in 1778, was not founded, nor could it be justified, upon the ground of the simple recognition of the American insurgents by the negotiation of a treaty of commerce. The relation of this transaction to the present argument is so important that it is worth while to ascertain with accuracy the true state of the facts. The Edinburgh reviewer on this point does not agree with Mr. WHEATON, and I have the misfortune to differ from both. The Edinburgh reviewer is, I think, right in condemning the opinion of Mr. WHEATON, that the treaty of alliance concluded between France and the revolted colonies would not have been a good ground for a declaration of war on the part of Great Britain. But he is wrong in affirming that the offensive and defensive treaty of alliance of 1778 was the ground of the English declaration of hostilities. Both the reviewer and Mr. WHEATON have been misled by assuming GIBBON'S celebrated *pièce justicatif* to be the cotemporary statement of the causes of this war. A closer attention to dates and facts will show that this is not the case. GIBBON'S Memoir, which will be found in the *Annual Register* for 1780, is without date; but it is not difficult to discover the proximate time of its composition. It was written by order of the English Government, though apparently not published by authority, as an answer to the French document setting forth the complaints of the Court of Versailles, which appeared in 1779. GIBBON became a Lord of the Treasury in the Summer of that year, and it is probable that his memoir first saw the light toward the end of 1779. An amusing account of this job, which the great historian undertook, will be found in his autobiography. This paper, written, as we have seen, nearly two years after the declaration of war, would naturally contain a number of grievances which were not known or thought of when the war originally broke out, and, among others, the offensive alliance concluded between France and the insurgent provinces in anticipation of the war. The real causes of the war are to be sought in the transactions out of which it immediately arose. They will be found to be these: On March 13, 1778, the Marquis DE NOAILLES, the French Ambassador in London, communicated to the English Government the conclusion of a *treaty of commerce* between the Court of Versailles and the rebellious States of America. The note, which affects a friendly tone, will be found in the *Annual Register* for 1778; *vide* also *Adolphus History*, vol. ii., page 544. On the 17th of the same month the King's Message was brought down to Parliament, announcing that the English Ambassador was ordered to leave France. I quote the very words, in order to show that the sole and exclusive ground of the English declaration of war was the recognition of the independence of the insurgents and the negotiation with them of the commercial treaty, and made no sort of allusion to any other ground of quarrel whatsoever:

> "His Majesty having been informed, by order of the French King, that a *treaty of amity and commerce* has been signed between the Court of France and certain persons employed by his Majesty's revolted subjects in North America, has judged it necessary to direct that a copy of the declaration, delivered by the French Ambassador to Lord Viscount WEYMOUTH, be laid before the House of Commons; and at the time to acquaint them that his Majesty has thought proper, in consequence of this offensive communication on the part of the Court of France, to send orders to his Ambassador to withdraw from that court; His Majesty is persuaded that the justice and good faith of his conduct toward foreign Powers, and the sincerity of his wishes to preserve the tranquillity of Europe, will be acknowledged by all the world; and his Majesty trusts that he shall not stand responsible for the disturbance of that tranquillity if he should find himself called upon to resent so unprovoked and so unjust an aggression on the honor of his crown and the essential interests of his kingdoms, contrary to the most solemn assurances, *subversive of the law of nations*, and injurious to the rights of every foreign Power in Europe."

Here, then, is the precise and definite declaration of the English Government, that the sole and sufficient ground of the war they are about to declare is the negotiation of a treaty of commerce, and the recognition thereby implied of the insurgent provinces—a course which is here pronounced to be "subversive of the law of nations."

That this was not merely the official pretext, but the real ground of the war, clearly appears from a private letter of GIBBON. The following passage will be found in a letter to HOLYROYD, of the date of the 23d of February, 1778: "It is positively asserted, both in private and in Parliament, and not contradicted by the Ministers, that on the 5th of this month a *treaty of commerce* (*which naturally leads to war*) was signed at Paris with the Independent States of America." It is idle, in the face of these documents, to maintain that the English Government did not think the negotiation of a treaty of commerce with the rebels, and the recognition of their independence thereby implied, a sufficient ground of war by itself, or that they in reality meant to resist their declaration of hostilities on any other ground.

It is suggested, indeed, that the Government of the day must have known of other and better grounds for the serious measure of declaring war against France, which might be found in the secret and perfidious machinations by which her conduct on that occasion was disgracefully distinguished. This, I confess, seems to me an inadmissible speculation in the face of these conclusive documents. It may be assumed that when one Government declares war against another, it gives the first reasons within its knowledge and at its disposal to justify its conduct. I can understand that a nation may be in reality actuated by a bad motive while it alleges a good pretence. But it is not consistent with common sense to suppose that the English Government in 1778, having plenty of better grounds for their declaration of war in the background, preferred to rest it on an insufficient reason. They rested it, as we have seen, exclusively on the communication of the commercial treaty—a ground which they evidently thought their best and sufficient justification, in which opinion I submit they were perfectly well founded.

The Edinburgh reviewer has fallen into a most important error on this point. He says that the treaty of 1778 justified a declaration of war by Great Britain, because it "provided that in the event of war the two States should make common cause against Great Britain." But the treaty of 1778, which was the ground of the war, contained no such clause. The reviewer has overlooked the important circumstance that there were *two* treaties of 1778, which will be found together in *Martens*, vol. II.; one, a *treaty of commerce*, which was that communicated to the English Government by the Marquis DE NOAILLES; the other, a *secret treaty of alliance*, which was made because the parties knew that the treaty of commerce would inevitably lead to war, but was kept back till it was divulged *after* the declaration of war. The clause to which the reviewer alludes is in the secret treaty of alliance, which was not communicated, and which, consequently, was not the ground of the declaration of war. It is *not* in the treaty of commerce, which, as we have seen, was the exclusive matter relied on by the King in his message to Parliament, which for the purpose of an international argument must be taken to be the true cause of the war.

It may be surmised that the English Government knew or suspected the existence of the treaty of alliance. And, indeed, this appears from Lord STORMONT'S letters, *vide* Lord MAHON'S *Hist.*, Vol. VI., App., p. 23. Though they may have suspected it, they had no such cognizance of it as would enable them to found upon it a cause of hostilities; they, therefore, wisely confined themselves to the fact of recognition and the communication of the commercial treaty, which they held to be all-sufficient for their justification.

What, then, are the conclusions to be deduced from these authentic and binding historical precedents? First, that in 1778 the English Government treated what the Edinburgh reviewer calls the "moral recognition" of an insurgent province during the pendency of the contest by the negotiation of a commercial treaty as a breach of neutrality, "subversive of the law of nations," and affording a justifiable ground of war. They held and acted upon the doctrine that, while the struggle still continues, the recognition of the insurgents by a foreign State is an international wrong to the original Sovereign. Upon precisely the same grounds, the leading statesmen of both parties, in 1824, declared that, in order to the recognition of the South American Republics, it was necessary to establish, not as a question of policy only, but of right, that the contest was substantially at an end. They did not think themselves at liberty to speculate on the question whether the efforts still maintained by the ancient Government would or would not in the end prove successful. They acted, and thought themselves at liberty to act, only in those cases when the independence of the insurgents was actually established by the real cessation of the contest. As I have shown in my last letter, the case of Texas, so far from being an exception to this rule, is only a fresh illustration of the principle, the more valuable because the most recent. For these reasons I must express my entire dissent from the opinion of the Edinburgh reviewer, that the question of recognition is one solely of policy and not of law, and I must equally protest against the proposition put forth on page 298 of that publication, that the "establishment of diplomatic relations with rebellious States, accompanied by treaties of commerce and amity," while the contest for Government still subsists in full force, "affords no legitimate ground for complaint" to the ancient Sovereign.

TEMPLE. HISTORICUS.

Gen. Rosecrans on the Sanitary Commission.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
MURFREESBORO, Feb. 2, 1863.

The General Commanding presents his warmest acknowledgments to the friends of the soldiers of this army, whose generous sympathy with the suffering of the sick and wounded has induced them to send for their comfort numerous sanitary supplies, which are continually arriving by the hands of individuals and charitable societies. While he highly appreciates and does not undervalue the charities which have been lavished on this army, experience has demonstrated the importance of system and impartiality, as well as judgment and economy, in the forwarding and distribution of these supplies. In all these respects the United States Sanitary Commission stands unrivaled. Its organization, experience and large facilities for the work are such that the General does not hesitate to recommend, in the most urgent manner, all those who desire to send sanitary supplies to confide them to the care of this Commission. They will thus insure the supplies reaching their destination without wastage or expense of agents or transportation, and their being distributed in a judicious manner, without disorder or interference with the regulations and usages of the service.

This Commission acts in full concert with the Medical Department of the army and enjoys its confidence. It is thus enabled, with few agents, to do a large amount of good at the proper time and in the proper way. Ever since the battle of Stones River, it has distributed a surprisingly large amount of clothing, lint, bandages and bedding, as well as milk, concentrated beef, fruit and other sanitary stores essential to the recovery of the sick and wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Maj.-Gen., Com'd'g Dep't.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Supervisors.

The following communication from the Mayor was received by the Board of Supervisors, at their meeting on yesterday, and was laid over under the rule:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

GENTLEMEN: I return, without approval, your ordinance making appropriations for the support of the County Government for the current year.

Some of the appropriations you propose appear to me extravagant. Among these is that for advertising. The Finance Department deemed $23,600 sufficient for this purpose. You propose $39,600. This wide departure from the estimate of the Comptroller, which was based on information furnished by your own appropriate Committee, will appear the more remarkable when contrasted with the appropriations of previous years for the same object

Appropriation of 1860 for County advertising...	$7,915 74
Appropriation of 1861 for County advertising...	13,382 06
Appropriation of 1862 for County advertising...	17,000 00
Proposed appropriation of 1863 for County advertising...	39,600 00

From this table it will be seen that you propose to change the rate of increase. It has hitherto been liberal; you propose to make it lavish. Being unaware of any sufficient reason for this change, and finding nothing to justify it in the report of your Committee, I have sought for the needed information in your published debates. From these I learn that there are unsettled claims against the County for advertising in 1862, amounting to about $11,000, which you intend shall be paid out of the present appropriation. I also learn from the statement made by the vigilant Chairman of your Committee on Printing and Stationery, that most of these unsettled claims are for work never authorized by your Board. He says:

"There does not seem to be any sort of limit to this thing. Every newspaper that chooses to publish anything, goes on and publishes it, and sends in a bill; it makes no sort of difference whether they were authorized to do it or not. * * * I have got now before the Committee bills for this kind of work, amounting to ten or twelve thousand dollars. A large portion of the work was never authorized by any one that I know of, although it may turn out that some individual member of the Board said, 'You had better do it,' or 'You might do it.' That I know nothing about."

The Chairman very properly declared himself opposed to paying any bills of this class. But in this, it would appear, he differs with the majority of your Board; for, on the motion of another member, the appropriation was raised from $23,600 to $34,600, for the express purpose of providing for these bills. And this amount was subsequently increased to $39,600, for the purpose, I presume, of providing for similar bills during the present year.

From this debate, and the action which followed it, it would appear that your Honorable Body is prepared to recognize the claim of any newspaper in the County for publishing your proceedings, or any portion of them, whether authorized by you to do so, or not.

The adoption and public avowal of such a system of advertising as this, fully explains the necessity of a large appropriation to meet the claims that may be expected under this head. In truth, the system is at once so liberal and so lax, that, if persisted in, you will be indebted to the forbearance of the conductors of the Press, if the expenditures for advertising do not greatly exceed even the large amount you have named.

It is always with unfeigned regret that I find myself constrained to differ with your Honorable Body on any measure that you present for my approval, because, aside from the unpleasantness of differing with a coördinate branch of the County Government, it unfortunately so happens that every dissenting communication that I feel it my duty to send to you, however respectful may be its language, seems to disturb the equanimity of some of your members to a degree that seriously threatens the dignity of your Board. I have therefore carefully scrutinized your novel system of advertising, in the hope of finding some hidden merit which would commend it to my judgment. The search has been fruitless. In any aspect in which I can view the subject, your method is as prodigal and demoralizing in its tendencies as it is unique in character, and I have no doubt the public will so regard it. I venture to hope it will not be persisted in, though I trust when abandoned, you will not proceed to the opposite extreme of publishing your proceedings in but one paper of small circulation, as you have done of late in the case of communications sent you from this office. The true policy lies between these extremes. The public interests would be best subserved, it seems to me, by the publication of all your proceedings, including the Ayes and Noes, in which the public feel a deep interest, but which are now not published at all, in two leading journals of large circulation and of opposite politics. This, it is believed, would not involve an expenditure of more than $10,000 per annum, or about one-quarter the amount you propose to appropriate.

I must also object to the appropriation of $201,250 for construction of the Harlem River Bridge, that sum being $68,000 32 more than the Commissioners of the Bridge themselves asked for.

I have heretofore, on four different occasions, sought to save the County Treasury from what I believe to have been unnecessary advances for this expensive work, by returning with my objections your resolutions directing payments to be made of bills which Westchester County ought to have been required to pay, as she already owed a large amount for her accrued proportion of the cost of the bridge. Those remonstrances proved to be fruitless; but the form in which it is proposed to repeat the same injustice is such as cannot fail to command attention. It is estimated by the Engineer of the bridge, that its total cost will amount to $608,250, of which Westchester is required, by law, to pay a proportion equal to the geographical extent of her jurisdiction over it. The Bridge Commissioners, in their statement of the amount required to be raised to complete the structure, name $233,249 68 as the sum, and deduct therefrom an appropriation which they anticipate from the Supervisors of Westchester County, of $100,000 on account of their proportion of the cost of the bridge. Under these circumstances your requirement that $68,000 32 of this $100,000, shall be raised by a tax upon our own citizens, instead of being provided by the Supervisors of Westchester County, as proposed by the Commissioners, seems to me so obviously objectionable that the proposition needs but to be stated to secure its emphatic condemnation.

I cannot approve the addition of twenty thousand dollars which you have made to the appropriation for salaries in the Executive Departments. It appears from the report of your Committee that this is intended for compensation to the Mayor and the chief officers of the Finance Department, for the additional duties imposed on them by the separation of the County finances from those of the City. Both the phraseology and the intention of this item appear to me objectionable. I infer from the proceedings of your Board, that this sum of $20,000 is intended to provide extra compensation for the chief officers of the Finance Department for the past four years, as well as for the present year. To this retrospective liberality I am opposed, because I regard it as alike unwise and illegal. It appears to me to be in direct violation of the seventh section of the law defining your powers, which is in these words: "No allowance or payment, beyond legal claims, shall ever be allowed by the Board."

Again, I specially object to the use of the word "Mayor" in the appropriation in question. That official has not been consulted in the matter. He has expressed no wish for increased compensation, nor does he desire any. It is true that the action of your Board in reference to the expenditure of public money, has in many cases appeared to him so injudicious, if not wasteful, that much of his time has been occupied in the investigation and attempted correction of such action. But for this addition to his official services he desires no other reward than the consciousness of having faithfully discharged his duty to the public.

I have made this communication more full and explicit than is my custom, because I have noticed with much satisfaction a suggestion in your Board to appoint a Committee on vetoes. Hitherto when such papers have reached you they have merely elicited unparliamentary remarks in reference to their author, and unsupported contradictions of the statements contained in them, with very little, if any, consideration of the arguments they presented. With an appropriate Committee to which they may be referred for consideration, I trust this practice will be changed, and that such communications from this office will hereafter be judged solely by their own merits, without any reference whatever to their author.

This change appears to me to be due alike to your own dignity and to the public interests under your charge.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Death of Dr. Cammann.

At a meeting of the physicians and surgeons of the Demilt Dispensary, held Feb. 16, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions, prepared by a Special Committee, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, By the dispensation of Providence, Dr. GEORGE P. CAMMANN, our esteemed friend and lamented colleague, has been suddenly removed from us by death, therefore,

Resolved, That the Demilt Dispensary, in its entire organization of Contributors, Managers, Medical Staff and recipients of its charitable aid, have to mourn, in the decease of Dr. CAMMANN, the great loss of one who, from nearly the first establishment of this Institution, has, by his unwearied assiduity and eminent skill, largely contributed to its success, its reputation and the accomplishment of its benevolent aims. In the relation of medical associate, we have found him a courteous friend, a skillful adviser, a man of retiring modesty and disinterested benevolence. The untiring zeal with which, during nearly his whole professional career, though independent in means, he has devoted himself daily to charitable service in this and other institutions, and the enthusiasm and success with which he has pursued the special department of Physical Diagnosis, of which he was one of the first cultivators in this country, render his example worthy of our imitation, and secure to his memory a lasting remembrance from every lover of science.

Resolved, That the Medical Board of the Demilt Dispensary extend their warmest sympathy to the large circle of bereaved relatives and friends upon whom this great affliction has fallen.

Resolved, That, as a last tribute of respect to the deceased, the Medical Board will attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, and published in the *American Medical Times* and daily journals.

WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, M. D., Chairman.
GOUVERNEUR M. SMITH, M. D., Secretary.
WILLIAM R. DONAGHE, M. D.,
E. R. PEASLEE, M. D.,
GEORGE L. HESLOP, M. D., } Committee.

Semi-Annual of the Students of Columbia College.

The third "Semi-Annual" of the *Students* of Columbia College was celebrated yesterday morning, at WALLACK'S Theatre—which, notwithstanding the storm, was comfortably filled long before 11 o'clock, the hour at which the exercises were announced to begin. A brighter, or more cheerful, or more intelligent audience is rarely seen in New-York. Composed in good part of the friends and relatives of the students, of course it was prepared to be pleased, and not even the fifteen or twenty minutes' delay at the commencement was potent enough to destroy its good humor,—which was further aided by some excellent music by the orchestra, under the direction of HELMSMULLER. At length the curtain rose, and disclosed a semicircle of gowned students, among whom was seated the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. JOHN MURRAY FORBES, an Alumnus of Columbia, who opened the order of exercises with a brief prayer. The presiding officer, Mr. H. A. NARRO, of the Senior Class, a manly-looking and well-mannered youth, now stepped forward and delivered, in clear and measured tones, a neat and tasteful address, in which he said that when, two years ago, the Faculty and Trustees of the College came to the conclusion to dispense with further Semi-Annuals, on account of the expense attending them, and the state of the country, the students resolved to continue them on their own responsibility and at their own expense,—a resolution to which the aforesaid Faculty and Trustees had made no decided objection, though they deemed it inconsistent with the course they had decided upon to lend their presence at future celebrations. With a brief and pertinent allusion to the war, the speaker drew his address (which was rewarded with a bouquet) to a graceful conclusion, and announced the first orator, Mr. ALFRED E. CLARK. Before proceeding to notice the successive efforts of the young gentleman, we will copy, for the benefit of the reader, the list of speakers and titles of their orations:

1. "Song of a Shirt"..............Alfred E. Clark.
   Duetto and Chorus—"Lucrezia Borgia". Donizetti
2. The Future of America.......William J. Thomson.
   Sestetto and Finale—"Lucia di Lammermoor"
   Donizetti.
3. "Spartacus"..................Henry Beadle, Jr.
   Upidee Galop...................Helmsmüller.
4. Uprising of the People......Roderick B. Seymour.
   Spring Sounds—(*Fruhlingsklaegle*).......Gung'l.
   Chorus and Cavatina—"Dinorah"....Meyerbeer.
5. Halusis..............Theo. F. C. Demarest.
   La Stella—Arietta....................Arditti.
6. Johnny McKay..............Arthur P. Sturges.
   Alles Toujours Galop............Helmsmuller.
7. Eloquence..................George W. Ferguson.
   Introduction and Chorus—"Ernani,"Verdi.
8. A Retrospect...................Melville Brown,
   Aria—(Hoel's)—"Dinorah"...Meyerbeer.
   Tutti Frutti (Potpourri)..............Massac.
9. Peithologian Oration..........Henry S. Satterlee.
   Duetto—"Aroldo"......................Verdi.
10. Philolexian Poem...............Jonas B. Kissam.
    Ehestands Freuden.................Bachelor.

Of these, the first two are Freshmen, the next two Sophomores, the next two Juniors, the next three Seniors, and the last a Junior.

Mr. CLARK'S effort was a recitation of Hood's well-known "Song of a Shirt." Bowing first to the President, and then to the audience, the speaker—a youthful and modest young fellow—began his recitation in a clear and ringing voice, and displayed much taste and feeling in his rendition, which was really a very creditable performance, both in tone and action.

The President next announced—after appropriate music by the orchestra—Mr. WM. J. THOMSON, who came forward and proceeded to deliver an original oration on "The Future of America." Mr. THOMSON'S manner was manly and self-possessed, and but for one or two points of hesitation, consequent on an imperfect committal of his piece, would have gone through with it in a perfectly unexceptionable style. The key-note of his effort was the patriotic phrase, "Stand for the right!" the nature of which he seemed clearly to comprehend. This well-written oration was well received, and obtained frequent applause. Mr. THOMSON retired gracefully before

Mr. HENRY BEADLE, Jr., who recited with vigor a selection entitled "Spartacus," at the close of which he reached a fine artistic climax of passion and feeling, which "brought down the house." Mr. BEADLE is manifestly an orator of promise.

The next effort was an original poem by Mr. RODERICK B. SEYMOUR, entitled the "Uprising of the People." The composition of this poem is entitled to much praise, for the sentiments were just, and were elegantly expressed. The delivery, especially in the earlier portions, hardly did justice to the poem, which, besides, was not perfectly well committed. But it is really far more difficult to recite poetry than prose. Toward the close the speaker had apparently emancipated himself from the trammels of schoolboy tradition, and his manner elicited frequent tokens of approval. In fact, he was several times interrupted by applause. Parts of the poem were facetious; but in the main it was a serious and hearty enunciation of sentiments which did credit as well to his head as his heart.

"Halusis," a poem celebrating the College and things appertaining thereto, was next next delivered by Mr. THEO. F. C. DEMAREST. There was so much genuine humor and keen wit in this production that we borrowed it, with the design of making a few specimen extracts; but, finding that to do it justice would require more space than we had at our disposal, we were constrained to forego this pleasure. The poem elicited frequent roars of laughter, and was most admirably recited by Mr. DEMAREST, whose manner quite agreed with his subject. The numerous sly allusions to different students and members of the Faculty were, of course, sure to call forth boisterous acknowledgment. Mr. DEMAREST retired with due honors, and was succeeded by

Mr. ARTHUR P. STURGES, a gentleman of much refinement and grace of manner, who delivered a very elegant and finished poem, entitled "Johnny McKay," in a style which would throw no discredit on the best of our public elocutionists. Though mainly serious, it contained bits of neat humor, and the broad Scottish dialect in which were couched the sentiments of the brave Johnny was enunciated with a rare comic unction. This, to our mind, was the gem of the programme. Numerous "floral tributes" testified to the delight of the audience.

The President next introduced Mr. GEORGE W. FERGUSON, who delivered a sort of lecture-oration on the high theme of "Eloquence." His numerous illustrations of bad style in delivery were exquisitely ludicrous, and created vast amusement among his auditors. Toward the termination of Mr. FERGUSON'S able effort, he assumed a higher strain, and came out with an unequivocal indorsement of President LINCOLN and his Proclamation. This was, perhaps, ill-judged, considering that some of his hearers would be certain to differ with him; and, so the event proved, for when he had reached the point we have indicated, he was prevented for a long time from continuing by the mingled applause and hisses which strove with each other for the preponderance. Aside from what many would style a lack of taste and judgment in this particular, the performance of Mr. FERGUSON was very able, and was accompanied with every appropriate ornament of tone and gesture.

Mr. MELVILLE BROWN next attacked the audience with a wildly-vigorous composition entitled "A Retrospect," in which he reviewed the recent history of the College, and the achievements of some of its graduates who have distinguished themselves in the war—among whom was the lamented KEARNY. The undeniable merit of this piece was somewhat marred by a too violent manner of delivery, which was further aggravated by the speaker's hoarseness, but no performance was more warmly and frequently applauded, and numerous boquets were his ultimate reward.

Mr. HENRY S. SATTERLEE'S "Peithologian Oration," and Mr. JONAS B. KISSAM'S "Philolexian Poem," terminated the programme. Both these gentlemen were the orators of College Societies, and it is fair to presume—though we were unable to stay and decide for ourselves—that they honored the bodies who had begun with honoring them.

We cannot but admire the general manliness and vigor which characterized the performances of these young gentlemen, and the ardent patriotism with which their sentiments were imbued. Nothing mawkish or over-sentimental was heard, and few, if any of the various efforts were greatly strained or unnatural. The entertainment will compare favorably with any which have lately preceded it.

We append a list of the Vice-Presidents and other officers of the occasion:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Seniors—Richard M. Henry, Frank R. Van Buren.
Juniors—G. Beekman, Charles B. Rice.
Sophomores—William M. Imbrii, Wm. McVickar.
Freshmen—William Hoyt, J. M. Bruce.

MARSHAL.

W. Mathews.

The music by the orchestra, under the direction of Herr HELMSMULLER, was uniformly excellent and appropriate.

Ash Wednesday.

To-day is Ash-Wednesday, and will be appropriately observed in the Episcopal and Catholic Churches. There will be a full choral service at Trinity Church at 11 A. M., and prayers at 3 P. M. In St. Paul's chapel there will be a full service and sermon at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. In Trinity chapel there will be morning service at 9 A. M., evening prayers at 4, and third service, with sermon, at 7½ P. M.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Feb. 17, 1863, }
1 o'clock P. M. }

Present—William Walsh, Esquire, President, and the following members:

Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Remonstrance of Nicholas Seagrist against paving Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

By Alderman Long—

Petition of Edward Roberts to build a bulkhead on Harlem River, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Sixth streets.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Reed—

Resignation of Henry Wallace as a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was accepted.

Whereupon he presented the following resolution:

Resolved, that Edward A. Davin be, and he is hereby, appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in place of Henry Wallace, resigned,

Which was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Long—

Resolved, That Eighty-seventh-street, Eighty-eighth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Ninetieth-street and Ninety-first-street, be opened from the Third-avenue to the East River, and that the Counsel to the Corporation procure the appointment of one Commissioner therefor.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Mitchell—

Whereas, the late appointment of Commissioner of Deeds has deprived the City Inspector's Department of a Commissioner, and one being actually required for the business of said Department; therefore be it

Resolved, That William R W. Chambers be and is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the Eighth-avenue, between Forty-seventh-street and Forty-ninth-street, be flagged to their full width where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the route of the railroad through South, West and other streets in the City of New-York be changed, so that the said railroad shall run up Tenth-avenue to Fifty-seventh-street; thence through and along Fifty-seventh-street to Eighth-avenue; thence through along Eighth-avenue to Fifty-ninth-street; thence through and along Fifty-ninth-street, as heretofore provided by law and by ordinance of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Railroads.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, By a resolution approved on the seventeenth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty, a ferry was authorized to be established from the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, North River, to some point or place on the New-Jersey shore, as nearly opposite as the same may be, and the Comptroller was directed to sell a lease of the same at auction for a term of ten years; therefore,

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he hereby is requested to inform this Board whether any and what steps had been taken toward carrying out the intent of said resolution.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, There is now due and owing to the City of New-York, from George Law, lessee of parts of piers numbers fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty-three, East River, the sum of fourteen thousand and six hundred dollars; and,

Whereas, Messrs. Meserole and O'Donohue are also debtors to the Corporation of the City of New-York for the sum of one hundred and sixteen thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars, for rent of ferries from Peck-slip and Grand-street, East River; and,

Whereas, The Counsel to the Corporation has commenced suit against the said parties to recover the amounts due the City; therefore,

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby requested to inform this Board what progress has been made to recover the amounts due the Corporation from George Law, lessee of parts of piers numbers fifty-one, fifty-two and fifty-three, East River, also from Messrs. Meserole and O'Donohue, lessees of ferries from Peck-slip and Grand-street, East River,

Which was adopted.

By the President—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed and authorized to lease for a term of years, the entire upper portion of the building known as the Broadway Bank, situated on the corner of Broadway and Warren-street, for the exclusive use of the Street Commissioner's Department, and at an annual rent not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Ryers—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to construct a temporary outlet to sewer at the foot of Twenty-fifth-street, North River.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved to suspend all orders of business down to the order of

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Which was carried.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, appointing a Joint Committee to arrange for a suitable celebration of Washington's Birthday, and appropriating —— to defray the expense thereof.

(By Board of Aldermen, resolution amended to read as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses incurred through the resolution authorizing the celebration of Washington's Birthday.)

The resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

Negative—Aldermen Fox, Hall, Masterson—3.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of the petition with ordinance that a sewer be built in Seventy-third-street, from Fourth-avenue, to connect with sewers in Third-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Sewers be discharged from the further consideration of petition with ordinance that a sewer be built in Forty-eighth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORT.

The Committee on Sewers presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that permission be given to Philip Ludwig to build a drain from number twenty-five Avenue C to connect with the sewer in Third-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and at his own expense.

Which was adopted.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR, THE MAYOR.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, transmitting communications from Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, Second Regiment New-York Cavalry, and Captain Thaddeus P. Mott, First Metropolitan Cavalry.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

A communication was received from O. S. Strong, transmitting the thirty-eighth annual report of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to a resolution relative to the Peck-slip Ferry.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, in reply to resolution referring to a suit against the parties running a ferry from the south side of Grand-street to Williamsburgh.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Ferries.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Resolution, That copies of the preamble and resolution, passed December seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, relative to the death of Col. James H. Bull and others, killed at the battle of Fredericksburgh, be engrossed and transmitted to the families of deceased.

Which was adopted.

Resolution, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter Tracy for the sum of one hundred and thirty-eight dollars and thirty-two cents, for services rendered as attendant to the Fifth District Court, from the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, to the thirteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting preamble relative to the presentation to the City, by Henry B. Dawson, of Morrisania, of the entire series of reports which were made by the Treasurer of the "Vestry" of the City to the several military commandants thereof, during the period of the occupation of the City by the royal forces, under Generals Howe, Clinton and Carleton, with resolutions, first tendering the thanks of the City to Mr. Dawson for the present; second, directing the preamble and resolution to be transmitted to Mr. Dawson; and third, appropriating five hundred dollars as remuneration to Mr. Dawson for the labor expended in searching for and illustrating the papers referred to.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Ottiwell, Long—13.

Negative—Alderman Fox, Masterson—2.

Bill of A. T. Stewart for articles furnished for the funeral of Colonel Bull, Major Horgan and Captain Hoagland.

Which was ordered paid by the follow vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—15.

Preamble, with resolution that Ninth-avenue, from Twenty-third-street to Thirty-fourth-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, excepting that portion of the carriageway lying within the rail tracks, the said improvements to be made under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the expense to be borne one-half by the City, and the remainder assessed upon the property benefited, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry

Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Assessments in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Patrick Coyle for the sum of three hundred and fifteen dollars and sixty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an assessment on his property in Eighth-avenue, for regulating and grading Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth-street to Eighty second-street, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the flagging in One Hundred and Twentieth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, to be repaired immediately, and the accompanying ordinance adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, to be flagged a space four feet wide, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that crosswalks be laid at the intersection of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue, immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—15.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-one, the cost of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, Hall, McCool, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, Long—14.

Resolution that the Croton Board be directed to lay a track of bridge-stone from the front of the house of Americus Engine Company number Six, through Henry and Montgomery streets to East Broadway, and that the same be done forthwith.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, The President, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—14.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Broadway, between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth streets, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was recommitted to the Committee.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause to be erected a new fence around the Corporation Yard in Jane-street, said fence to be twelve feet in height.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Jeremiah, Hardy, Boole, Masterson, Ottiwell, Long—14.

Message of His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolutions appointing the following persons Commissioners of Deeds, viz.:

Samuel C. Reed, John Hoope,
Henry L. Robertson, Howard Newkirk,
William Meekellar, Lawrence Oberle,
and Alfred W. Lowerie

Also, resolution altering the name of Jacob Cohen to Jacob H. Cohen, in the list of Commissioners appointed in December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, That the ordinance for the paving of Ninth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, approved by the Mayor, July eleven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be amended so as to provide that half of the expense shall be paid by the property owners and half by the City.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, That the ordinance for the paving of Eighth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, with Belgian pavement, approved by the Mayor, June sixteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be amended so as to provide that half the expenses shall be paid by the property owners, and half by the City.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Thursday, nineteenth instant, at one o'clock. P. M.

Which was carried.

The President here announced the following as the Special Committee pursuant to resolution of Alderman Masterson, in reference to the Fort Gansevoort property, viz.:

Alderman Masterson, Alderman Chipp,
Alderman Boole, Alderman Reed,
Alderman Ottiwell.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 75, 76, 77, 79, 79½, 80, 81, 82, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 93½, 94, 95, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—*Part I.*—Nos. 819, 1077, 893, 1271, 1275, 1287, 1345, 1379, 1389, 1391, 1397, 1401, 1405, 1411, 1413, 1417, 1421, 1423, 1427, 1433. *Part II.*—Nos. 934, 874, 1478, 1484, 1486, 1450, 416, 1092, 222, 1488, 1000, 918, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500, 1502.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—No. 6.—Demurrer.—Nos. 154, 20, 340, 342, 344, 348, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 853, 1553, 1145, 1447, 1457, 1127, 3111, 1027, 261, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605. *Part II.*—Nos. 1606, 1652, 1570, 2874, 954, 914, 1656, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1664, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Contest—Argument on the Mandamus.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel. Gaylor vs. *Matthew T. Brennan.*—This was the argument on the return to the *mandamus* served upon Comptroller Brennan in relation to the Fort Gansevoort property.

The return of the Comptroller sets forth that he has not completed the sale, because the resolution of the Common Council provides that the bonds shall not be issued in payment for the property until a good and sufficient deed is tendered to the Comptroller, signed by all the parties in interest, which has not been done. Gaylor has his remedy at law in an action against the City, and a *mandamus* will not, therefore, lie in the case. The resolution under which the purchase was made is illegal, because it passed the Board of Aldermen, in concurrence with the Councilmen, on the 3d of January, without a unanimous consent being obtained for its consideration, as required by the Charter. The original sale of the property at private sale by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was void, as the Charter provides that all sales of real estate by the City must be at public auction, and only for the purpose of redeeming some portion of the City debt.

Counsel for the relator contended that the Comptroller was not authorized to contest the matter. He was merely an executive officer, and had only a ministerial duty to perform in the premises. He had no right or power to interpose in opposition to legislative acts.

The argument is not yet concluded.

This argument embraced all the old questions which were raised and decided in the case of the Sharp judgment, and the Boker and other *mandamus* cases, touching the power of the Comptroller to interpose objections in such cases.

James T. Brady and Messrs. Birdseye & Johns on for relator.

John E. Develin, Corporation Counsel, and J. R. Hackett for the Comptroller; and D. D. Field for the Mayor, whom the Court refused to recognize as a party to be represented by counsel in the case.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Frost vs. *Quackenbush et al.*; *In Matter of Petition of Ida J. Wiskeman et. al., for Sale of Real Estate.*—Orders settled.

Low vs. *Graydon and others*; *Four other Cases* vs. *The Same.*—If the plaintiff is not allowed the right of inspection and of copying, the motion to strike out, &c., must be granted, &c.

Kircheis, &c., vs. *Schloss et al.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event of action; order to be settled on one day's notice.

Hallett vs. *Bradley, &c.*—Motion to strike out matter embraced in the first and second specification in notice granted, but motion in other respects is denied, without costs to either party on this motion. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Sallarch vs. *Sallarch.*—Notice must be given to the defendant.

Hill vs. *Murphy.*—Motion granted; $10 costs.

Griffin vs. *Tripp.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to abide event.

In the Matter of the Application of Anna E. Tucker, &c.—Reference ordered, &c.

In the Matter of the Petition of Poillon et al.—Order granted.

The People, &c., ex rel. Warrin vs. *The Judges of Marine Court.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Duncan vs. *Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of Nations.*—Reference ordered, &c.

Merklee vs. *Thatcher.*—Motion denied without costs to either party, and with leave to defendant to renew motion for another Referee if the present Referee should not return by the 1st July next.

Strong vs. *De Forest et al.*—Motion denied; order to be settled on one day's notice.

Winter vs. *Brigg.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

Before Justice Barnard.

Barsdorff et al. vs. *Dayton.*—Motion granted.

Van Wyck et al. vs. *Watt, &c.*—Motion to open default granted.

Bailey vs. *Cass*; *Glenton* vs. *Clover et al.*—Motions denied.

Mecklen et al. vs. *Pierson et al.*—Referee ordered to take proof and report, with his opinion.

Merwin vs. *Merwin.*—Defendant to give bail in the sum of $5,000. In all other respects the report is confirmed.

Bassett vs. *Carrera.*—Motion granted defendant to stipulate not to prosecute.

Sorchan et al. vs. *Damarest et al.*; *Hunter* vs. *Nolan et al.*—Judgment ordered.

Bety vs. *Beck et al.*—Motion granted with $10 costs.

Ellis vs. *Derby et al.*; *Weed* vs. *Earle et al.*; *Newton* vs. *Eddy et al.*; *Hendrickson et al.* vs. *Clark et al.*;

Relief Fire Insurance Company vs. *Stewart et al.*—Motions granted.

Harmony Fire Insurance Company vs. *Smith et als.*—Orders granted.

Denison vs. *Denison Jr., et al.*—Motion granted without a stay of proceedings.

Before Justice Clerke.

Scheittin et al. vs. *Stone et al.*—Findings settled.

Hayman vs. *Mitchell.*—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

The Same vs. *The Same.*—Draft judgment, and findings of law and fact settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Clerke.

Kelly, Sheriff, vs. *Downing et al.*—Complaint dismissed as to Downing, with costs, and as to Bailey without costs.

Hayman vs. *Mitchell.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

Hyde vs. *Stoker.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Burwell vs. *Fisher*; *Scott, Receiver,* vs. *Ferris*; *Stuckle* vs. *Kaiser.*—Judgment for plaintiffs. Judgment to be settled.

Hedges vs. *Dalton, Impleaded.*—Judgment for defendant, Bridget Dalton, on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monarief.

Vanderpoel vs. *Smith et al*; *Same* vs. *Same*; *Cunningham* vs. *Chamberlain, &c.*; *Same* vs. *Same*; *Bulson* vs. *Bulson*; *Davenport* vs. *Ruckman and The Mayor, &c.*; *Stern* vs. *Meyer*; *Adams* vs. *Chatterton.*—Orders granted.

Sandford et als. vs. *Vielet et als.*—Order appointing Janet C. Sandford, Guardian, *ad litem* for infant plaintiff.

The Same vs. *Cening*; *Same* vs. *'Carthy, &c.*; *Same* vs. *Williortt*; *Same* vs. *Couccorita*; *Same* vs. *Zimmerman*; *Same* vs. *Miller, &c.*—Same order.

Bromley vs. *Sherman.*—Sureties approved.

Kain vs. *Sharkey*; *Garrison* vs. *Kelly*; *Bedoin et al.* vs. *Kelly, Sheriff*; *Emanuel* vs. *Samuel.*—Orders granted.

Spear vs. *Davis.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Higgins vs. *The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.*—Commission directed to issue and interrogatories allowed.

Before Justice White.

Schubler vs. *Schubler*; *McKevitt* vs. *Echler, et al.*—Motions granted.

Butterworth, Receiver, &c., vs. *Harrington*; *Penniman* vs. *Haughtwout*; *Same* vs. *Haughtwont, et al.*; *The People of the State of New-York* vs. *Minton & Sexton*; *Same* vs. *Monahan.*—Orders granted.

Broughton vs. *McClellan et al.*—Order of reference, with judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Muller et al. vs. *Fischer et al.*—Judgment for plaintiffs for the delivery of bank book and vouchers as against Cleophe Fischer, and judgment for defendant Henry Fischer for costs.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. *Bisco.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on demurrer, with liberty to defendant to answer within ten days on payment of costs.

Rhode vs. *Steinhardt.*—Referred to Wm. B. Winterton to take an account.

Scheidt et al. vs. *Sturgis, Jr., et al.*—Decree settled.

Before Justice Robertson.

Bumill vs. *Crocterit and Jewett*; *Lupton* vs. *Same*—Two suits.—Leave given to renew motion in above case, on payment of $5 costs in each case. On motion renewed.

A. Foster Higgins and William Aymar appointed appraisers. Costs on motion $10 to abide event.

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

On Monday next, Feb. 23, (Anniversary of Washington's Birthday,) no motions will be heard. Chambers will be held from 10 to 12 M., for *ex parte* business only. By order of the Court.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Feb. 17, 1863.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.. 96⅛
5,000 do 96¾
15,000 do 97
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 96⅛
1,000 do 96⅞
12,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 98
13,000 do 97⅞
30,000 do 97⅛
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W. L. ½ y'rly. 94⅛
7,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou. 91
3,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s Cou. 97
17,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p ct. Notes ......small. 103
12,000 do 103⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, 1-yr. C .. 96⅛
28,000 do 96⅛
10,000 do 96⅛
10,000 Ohio St. 6s, '81...117
3,000 Ohio St. 6s, '86...118
5,000 do 117⅛
6,500 Ill. War Loan ...100
5,000 Ill. Can. R. Bds. 99½
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90... 62⅛
5,000 do 62⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s...... 75
30,000 Mo. State 6s...... 66⅛
2,000 Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo......... 90
1,000 Cal. State 7s........ 130½
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. '83. 120
4,000 do 119⅛
5,000 Harlem R. 3d M. 105
1,000 Mich. S. 2d M..... 102½
4,000 do 102¼
1,000 Mich. So. S. F... 112⅛
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs ... 125⅛
4,000 A. & T. H. 2d M. Pr. 92⅛
26,000 Al. & T. Ht. Inc. B. 88
10,000 do 83⅛
5,000 La C. & Mil. L. G. 31
1,000 Han. & St. J. 1st m. 68
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M.. 106
6,000 Gal. & C. 2d M..... 114
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 105
6,000 Clev. & P. 4th M. 81⅛
3,000 do 81⅛
5,000 Mich. C. 8s conv. 1st M. S. F. Bds. 127
10 Bank of N. Y....... 111
21 Merchants' Bank ... 98⅛
10 Merch. Ex. Bank ... 90
10 Am. Ex. Bank..... 96⅛
10 Shoe & Leather Bk. 98⅛
200 Continental Bank .. 88
5 Park Bank.......... 117
20 do 118
10 Corn Ex. Bank..... 98⅛
10 Commonw'h Bank 80
1,000 Amer. Gold 158⅛
63,000 do 158⅛
10,000 do s30. 158⅛
5,000 do s15. 158⅛
40,000 do 158⅝
5,000 do s10 158⅝
5,000 do b15. 158⅛
10,000 do b10. 158⅛
5,000 do b15. 158⅞
30,000 do b10. 158⅞
55,000 do 158¾
10 Farm. L. & T. Co. .. 148
25 Cit Gas. Co. Brook.. 100
50 Del. & Hud. C. Co. 128
50 Quicksilver M. Co.. 18
100 Canton Company .. 26⅛
40 Cumb. Coal Prefd.. 20
5 Mil. & P. DuC. R. 1 Pr. 109

80 Pacific M. S. Co.....165
200 do 164¾
100 do s60 164
40 N. Y. Cen. R. 118⅛
550 do 118⅝
40 do 118¾
100 do 118⅞
1200 Erie Railway...... 77
100 do 76⅞
500 do b30 77
400 do 76⅛
50 do s30 76⅛
200 do b10 76⅜
600 do 76⅛
400 do s30 76⅜
600 do 76⅛
300 Erie R. Pref.......... 101½
350 Hud. Riv. R. 98
200 do 97⅛
300 do s30 97⅛
50 do b30 98
500 do s60 97⅛
600 do s60 97⅛
1000 Harlem R. 36⅛
100 do b15 36⅝
100 do b10 36⅛
400 do b30 36⅛
300 do 36⅛
200 do s30 36⅛
425 Harlem R. Pref. 75
200 do b30 75⅛
100 do b15 75
30 Mich. Cen. R. 97
100 do 96⅛
17 Panama R. 182
50 Chic. & Alton 62⅛
2000 Mich. S. & N. I. R 60⅛
200 do b30 60⅜
200 do b30 60⅜
100 do b15 60⅝
100 do b30 60⅛
200 do 60⅞
100 do s10 60⅛
100 do s30 60⅛
100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 106
100 do ....c. 105⅞
50 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip 92⅜
250 do s30 92⅛
50 do 92⅜
1200 Clev. & Pitt. R. 72
1200 do 71⅛
600 do 71⅛
700 do 71⅝
200 do s10 71⅛
50 Cle., Col. & Cin. R. 155
100 Gal. & Chi. R 93⅛
40 Clev. & Tol. R 92
100 do s30 92⅜
500 do 93
800 do 93⅛
100 do b30 93⅛
600 do 93⅛
100 Chi. & R. Is. R.. s60 93
20 do 93
200 do s10 93⅛
400 do 93⅜
150 Chic., B. & Q. R.... 109¾
311 T. & Wabash 51
200 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. R. 67⅛
250 do 67⅜
100 do 67⅛
150 Alton & T. H. R.... 35
100 do b60 36
150 Alton & T. H. Pref. 69⅛
150 do b30 70
100 Chic. & N. W. R.... 16¾
8 do 16

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 97¾
25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg. 96
1,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg. 98
8,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes 103⅛
22,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96⅛
27,000 do 96⅛
5,000 U. S. D. N 158⅛
30,000 Mo. St. 6s 66⅛
5,000 Tennessee 6s, '90. 62⅜
5,000 do 63
14,000 N. C. St. 6s 75
12,000 A. & T. H. 2d m. pr. 93
18,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 91
3,000 do 90⅛
3,000 Al. & T. H. In B... 83
5,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F... 110⅛
120,000 Amer. Gold 158⅛
25,000 do s30. 158⅛
50,000 do b10 159
10,000 do s10 158⅛
5,000 do b30. 159⅛
65,000 do b30. 159⅛
60,000 do 159
5,000 do 158⅞
100 Cumb. Coal Pref... 20
100 Cary Imp. Co. 8½
50 New-Jersey Zinc... 99
50 Pac. M. S. Co. 164⅛
50 do s30. 164
50 do 164⅛
100 do s30. 163¾
150 do 164
50 do s30. 163½
100 N. Y. Cen. R. 118⅞
200 do 119
100 do b60 119⅛
200 do b60 119⅛
100 Alton & T. H. R ... 35
100 P., Ft. W. & C. R... 67⅛

100 Erie Railway 76¾
200 do 76⅝
1600 do 76⅛
100 do b10 76⅛
100 do b30 76¾
50 do s30 76⅛
50 do 76⅜
50 do b30 76⅛
500 Erie R. Pref 101½
300 do b60. 102
50 do b30. 102
50 do 101⅛
300 Harlem R. s30 36⅛
200 do s30 36⅛
200 do 36⅛
300 do 36⅜
25 do 36⅛
250 Hudson River R. s60 97⅛
500 do 97⅛
100 do s30 97⅛
100 do 98
600 Harlem R. Prefd ... 75⅛
500 M. S. & N. I. R 60⅛
650 do 60⅛
200 do 60⅝
100 do b30 61
100 do b15 60⅞
50 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 106⅛
16 Clev., C. & C. R ... 155
40 Panama Railroad ... 182
1800 Cleve. & Pitts. R.. 72
500 do 71⅜
500 do 71⅛
100 Galena & Chi 93⅛
100 Clev. & Tol. R 93⅛
500 do 93⅛
100 do b10 93⅛
300 do 93⅜
400 Chic. & R. I. R. 93
15 Chic. & N. W. R 16⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 U.S. 6s '81. Cou 98
108,000 U. S. D. Nts 158⅛
10,000 do s10 158⅛
210,000 American Gold 159⅛
130,000 do 159⅛
40,000 do b5. 159⅛
305,000 do 159⅛
50,000 do b10. 159⅜
25,000 do 159⅛
25,000 do b15. 159⅜
50 Pacific M.S. Co. 164⅛
200 do s60. 163⅛
150 do 164⅛
800 do b30. 164⅛
200 Canton Co 26⅛

300 N. Y. Cen. R 119
100 do 119⅛
1650 Erie R 76¾
100 Hud. R. R. 98
100 do 98⅛
1900 Harlem R 36⅛
100 do 35⅛
1000 M. S. & N. I. R 60⅛
100 Clev. & Pitt. R 71⅛
300 Gal. & Chi. R 93⅛
1500 Clev. & Tol. Rd 93⅛
700 Chi. & R. I. R 93⅛
200 Alton & T. H. Pr... 69¾
500 do b30 70⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ₱ ct. Notes 103⅛
14,000 Debt Certificates. 96½
10,000 Amer. Gold 158¾
45,000 do 158⅜
10,000 do 159
40,000 U. S. D. N's 158⅛
100 Quicksilver M. Co.. 18
100 N. Y. Central R 118¾
100 do 119
300 Erie Railway 76⅛
100 do s3 76⅛
100 do ....snw 76½
400 do s3 76⅛
300 do 76⅜
300 Erie Railway Pref. 101½
100 Hudson River R 97⅛
200 Harlem R. Prfd 75⅛

150 M. S. & N. I. R 61
100 do 60¾
2800 do 60⅞
100 Clev. & Pitts. R 71⅛
300 Gal. & Chic. R. 93½
1100 Clev. & Tol. R 93
600 do 93⅛
200 Chic. & R. I. R 93⅛
300 do 93⅜
300 do 93⅛
100 C., B. & Q. Rd 109¾
50 P. F. W. & Chi. R. 67⅛
50 T. Haute & Alt. R. 35
150 T. H. & A. Prf. 70
200 do b30 70½
100 do 69⅞
50 do 69½
100 C., A. & St. L. Pref'd. 85

TUESDAY, Feb. 17—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for the month of January, have been completed, and we now present our usual summary, by months, of the Import, Export and Gold movement for the current Fiscal Year, beginning 1st July, 1862.

The import entries of Foreign Goods at New-York for the month of January, 1863, were:

In Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$8,741,227
Dutiable Goods warehoused	4,482,794
Free Goods	2,413,694
Total entries	$15,637,670
Against January, 1862	12,457,171
Increased Importation	$3,180,499

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie of the value of $101,906, against $163,658 same month last year. The value of Foreign Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $2,881,531, or $467,882 more than went into bond of the fresh importation; thus making the whole value of Goods actually marketed during the month $16,105,552.

The Export Clearances from New-York, in January, 1863, were:

In Domestic Produce		$14,329,398
Foreign Goods reëxported		741,386
Gold and Silver		4,624,574
Total clearances		$19,695,351
Against January, 1862:		
In Produce	$12,053,477	
Foreign Goods	176,686	
Specie	2,658,274	$14,888,437
Increased Exportation		$4,806,914

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-'3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-'2. From July 1.
July	20,134,000	7,942,000
August	14,212,000	7,836,000
September	18,027,000	6,074,000
October	13,157,000	7,884,000
November	10,200,000	8,740,000
December	12,994,000	9,263,000
January	$16,638,000	$12,457,000
Total 7 months	$105,362,000	$60,196,000
Foreign Specie	980,000	11,342,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
July	14,050,000	9,553,000
August	13,046,000	9,652,000
September	14,735,000	9,878,000
October	19,477,000	12,904,000
November	14,060,000	14,110,000
December	14,805,000	13,660,000
January	14,329,000	12,053,000
Total 7 months	$104,502,000	$81,810,000
Foreign reëxports	5,628,000	2,411,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
July	8,067,000	11,000
August	3,714,000	4,000
September	3,086,000	16,000
October	6,708,000	15,000
November	6,213,000	48,000
December	3,673,000	893,000
January	4,625,000	2,658,000
Total 7 months	$36,086,000	$3,645,000

EXPORTS RECAPITULATED—SEVEN MONTHS.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
Domestic Produce	$104,502,000	$81,810,000
Foreign Goods reëxported	5,628,000	2,411,000
Specie	36,086,000	3,645,000
Total 7 months	$146,216,000	$87,866,000

CUSTOMS REVENUE AT NEW-YORK.

	1862-3. From July 1.	vs. 1861-2. From July 1.
July	7,211,817	2,069,590
August	4,762,581	1,558,824
September	5,239,045	1,642,382
October	4,309,419	1,672,616
November	3,003,270	1,851,384
December	2,664,594	2,334,847
January	4,127,906	3,351,657
Total 7 months	$31,318,632	$14,481,300

DELIVERIES OF CALIFORNIA GOLD AT NEW-YORK.

1862-3. From July 1.		1861-2. From July 1.	
July 7	$641,455	July 4	$811,368
July 15	441,179	July 15	1,244,000
July 24	878,834	Aug. 2	2,128,242
Aug. 4	964,422	Aug. 13	944,568
Aug. 20	21,165	Aug. 23	1,176,434
Aug. 24	1,084,611	Sept. 3	757,629
Sept. 3	819,718	Sept. 13	1,100,693
Sept. 16	934,415	Sept. 23	953,340
Sept. 25	887,779	Oct. 4	932,776
Oct. 3	754,840	Oct. 13	1,011,707
Oct. 13	807,626	Oct. 23	1,026,332
Oct. 24	754,795	Nov. 3	887,805
Nov. 2	1,001,617	Nov. 15	875,730
Nov. 13	706,780	Nov. 26	829,807
Nov. 24	942,814	Dec. 4	870,246
Dec. 7	735,665	Dec. 23	822,058
Dec. 15	699,962	Jan. 4	710,842
Jan. 3	1,277,788	Jan. 14	885,923
Jan. 19	657,840	Jan. 25	602,767
Jan. 25	401,452	Total 7 mos.	$20,350,105
Total 7 mos.	$15,314,747		

On the Stock Exchange to-day there was renewed buoyancy in the speculative Railway Shares, and a further advance of 1½@2 ₱ cent. in Gold Coin. The whole advance in Erie shares—the present index of the General Share list—and in Gold Coin, since Monday morning, is equal to about 3 ₱ cent. The speculation in Gold was favored to-day by various letters and telegraphic advices to private parties, from Washington, in reference to the Loan Bill. Most of these represent that the House will adhere to $300,000,000 of United States Notes of legal tender, and that the Banking Scheme and taxation upon Bank Circulation will be disagreed to by the House. There is considerable confusion in these various rumors, and it is safe to assume that none of them represent the actual state of the Financial questions pending between the two Houses. The Banking Scheme has not yet been reported to the House, and the measure is, in one sense, wholly independent of the Loan Bill. The amendments to the latter, made by the Senate, may possibly have been disagreed to, *pro forma*, in the House, for the purpose of sending the whole matter to a Committee of Conference, but this is by no means conclusive of the final disposition of the amendments, or of the actual temper of the House on the question of United States Notes of legal tender. The prudence of the Senate in cutting down the authority on this point, and the wisdom of the Secretary in urging the limitation, are, at least, partially vindicated, by the vigorous upward movement of Gold, yesterday and to-day, on telegraphic and other rumors, that such limitation will not be agreed to by the House of Representatives.

The demand for United States Stocks and Treasury paper continues good, but they were less firm in prices to-day, owing to the unexplained cause for the additional rise in Gold. A considerable business, however, was again done, on the basis of 97¾ ₱ cent. for 6 ₱ cents. of 1881; 96½@⅝ for 6 ₱ cent. Certificates of 1864, and 103@103½ for 7.30 ₱ cents. of 1864. The other departments of the Stock list also show much activity, and large lines of Erie, Hudson, Harlem and the Western Roads are taken for the *Bull* interest. The advance is made the easier from the indisposition of the *Bear* sellers to put out their contracts with much freedom. The following prices were made at the last Public Board, 4 o'clock P. M., as compared with Monday night. The Michigan Southern Shares were very strong, and most of the other Railways firm, but not up to the best prices of the day:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	157⅛	158⅞	Harlem	36⅛	36⅜
U.S.C.H. Notes	156⅛	158⅛	Harlem Pref.	75	75⅛
Tennessees	62	62	Mich. Central	96⅞	96⅛
Missouris	66	66	Mich. Southern	60⅜	60⅞
N. Y. Central	118⅛	118¾	Mich. Guarant'd	106	106
Erie	76	76⅛	Illinois Central	92⅛	92⅛
Erie Preferred	101	101½	Pittsburgh	70⅛	71⅛
Hudson	98	97⅞	Galena	93⅛	93⅛
Toledo	92⅛	93⅛	Rock Island	93⅛	93⅜
Pacific Mail	164½	163⅛	7-30 Tr. Notes	103⅛	103⅛

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	111	Hanover	85
Mechanics'	104	Market	90
America	111	Nassau	102⅛
National	91	Shoe and Leather	98⅛
Merchants' Exchange	90	Corn Exchange	98⅛
Seventh Ward	125	Continental	87½
Commerce	91	Commonwealth	79
Broadway	140	Importers' and Traders'	98
American Exchange	96⅛	Park	118
Bank of the Republic	98⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. C. 7s, 64	104	T. H. & Alt. 2ds, pref.	92⅛
Erie thirds, '83	119⅛	L. C. & Mil. L. G. Bonds	31
Erie fourths, '80	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	96
Erie fifths, '88	107	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, assd.	71
B., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	108⅛	Chi. & N. W. seconds	42¾
Hud. firsts, '69	120	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	67½
Hudson seconds s. f. '85	122	Tol. & Wab. firsts	105
Hudson thirds, '75	108	Tol. & Wab. seconds	90⅛
Har. seconds, '64	103	Mil. & P. Du Ch. firsts	110
Harlem thirds, '68	105	Gal. & Chi. firsts	115
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. seconds	102½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	114
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	112⅛	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	110
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	125	N. J. Cen. firsts	116

There is increasing ease in the supply of Money at call to the Stock Brokers at 6@7 ₱ cent. Exchange for the Boston mail was advanced by the rise in Gold, and the Corn Exchange dealings were made buoyant from the same cause. Bills on London, 175@176 ₱ cent.

The following sales of Stocks were made at auction this afternoon by D. M. SEAMAN:

$6,000 Great Western Ins. Co. Scrip of 1859	86 @90
5,000 Great Western Ins. Co. Scrip of 1860	76 @79
4,500 Great Western Ins. Co. Scrip of 1861	65⅛@73
4,250 New-York Mutual Ins. Co. Scrip of 1859	83⅛
40 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.	137
25 shares Resolute Fire Ins. Co.	83⅛@84
40 shares St. Nicholas Fire Ins. Co.	85
30 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.	84
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	145

The exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (exclusive of Specie,) from the port of New-York, were again very heavy the past week, having amounted to $4,986,632, against $2,855,129 the same week last year, and $2,278,902 the corresponding week of 1861.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts, $983,269 62, (including $242,000 for Customs;) payments, $930,031 95; balance, $9,005,542 07.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$4,836,000	$619,000	$2,290,000	$175,000
North America	4,160,289	556,953	3,268,207	362,490
Farmers & Mech.	5,564,076	899,342	5,499,145	93,305
Commercial	2,269,000	172,000	1,425,000	242,000
Mechanics'	2,382,000	174,470	1,373,000	289,225
N. Liberties	2,299,000	270,000	1,699,000	126,000
Southwark	1,320,568	188,469	1,387,225	33,110
Kensington	1,130,057	112,194	1,052,496	257,940
Penn Township	1,003,305	121,630	864,204	121,634
Western	2,133,793	229,212	2,349,316	71,010
Man. & Mech.	1,702,090	113,420	964,910	349,825
Commerce	774,518	123,147	817,584	32,615
Girard	2,461,311	200,646	1,618,596	207,070
Tradesmen's	789,911	75,240	756,843	130,590
Consolidation	970,547	101,103	485,176	360,683
City	1,159,156	106,576	731,327	291,333
Commonwealth	656,230	74,945	396,220	223,355
Corn Exchange	1,138,000	75,000	686,000	202,000
Union	961,000	59,000	485,000	319,000
Total, Feb. 16	37,710,851	4,272,347	28,759,049	3,888,185
Total, Feb. 9	37,336,367	4,319,706	28,862,164	4,039,918

The Finances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Currency question or Specie question now absorbs public attention. The war, victories or defeats, the perils of the battle-field, are overlooked, but the price of gold is not forgotten, and every one asks each other, what next? How is the Government to continue to pay its interest in gold? What is to prevent the continued depreciation of the currency?

These are interrogatories propounded daily, every man asking himself and each other; and they are questions of such importance that I hope you will pardon my saying a few brief words on the subject.

During the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of England, at the Napoleonic period, and subsequent to that, the British Government borrowed money and regularly paid their interest. How was it paid? It was not paid in gold, but was paid through the agency of the Bank of England, the notes of which were a legal tender; but, better than that, the Bank of England had the confidence of the whole country in its stability and good management; and on the credit of that institution the Government found no difficulty with its finances. Public confidence, though sometimes fearfully tried, was never thoroughly shaken. The British Government maintained its credit because the Bank had the confidence of the people, but the dividends, nevertheless, were paid in depreciated bank notes.

I know, and I feel that, in this country, we have an ancient prejudice against a National Bank—a prejudice difficult to be overcome. Mr. CHASE recommends banks to be instituted with a currency based on United States Stocks; the objection to this scheme is, that it is too slow in its operation to aid the Government, and it is still inflation in another form, and will not prevent a depreciation of the currency anymore than the issue of greenbacks without banks.

Experience, and that, perhaps, is the best test, and is shown by the action of the Bank of England, that a Bank of commanding and controlling capital, presided over and governed by men in whom the country reposes entire confidence in their ability and integrity, is the best vehicle to extricate the country from its present financial embarrassments, and restore order out of chaos.

I belonged to the party who were opposed to the old Bank of the United States, but "circumstances alter cases;" a Bank, which exercised an injurious political influence in a time of profound peace, rendered itself odious and unpopular, and another Bank may do the same, but we must risk that, and accept the boon here presented.

This Bank should be established in the City of New-York, the great financial centre of the country, on business principles, by individual and, if necessary, governmental subscriptions; but the interest of individual subscribers should largely preponderate; should be managed by merchants and bankers, men of experience in their vocation, of large and liberal views of finance, who can appreciate the necessities of the country and its requirements. In my judgment, such an institution will be able to render essential aid to the Government in its present condition; will render nugatory the present efforts to injure its credit by a further depreciation of the currency, and aid materially the resumption of specie payments, when that happy time shall arrive.

J.

The Pacific Sugar Refinery.

The export of refined sugar to San Francisco, a branch of trade which, though of late years much curtailed, was still considerable, is, it seems, hereafter to likely cease altogether. From a gentleman recently returned from that city, we obtain the following interesting details in reference to the business:

It appears that, as early as 1856 "The San Francisco Sugar Refinery" was started, and the experiment tried of importing raw sugar from Manila and manufacturing for home consumption. It was found that, notwithstanding the high rates of labor and interest prevailing there, sugar could be manufactured on the spot ten ₱ cent. cheaper than it could be imported from London or New-York.

The first refinery, however, was unable to supply more than three-fifths of the requirements of the Pacific market, and in anticipation of a short supply, with corresponding high prices, Eastern merchants were still induced to make shipments. This worked injuriously to the domestic manufacturer, produced an over-stocked and fluctuating market, and compelled him to keep quotations at prices losing to the importer.

To obviate this, a new refinery has been built, known as "The Pacific Sugar Refinery," and will commence working on the first of March next, with a capital of $600,000. It is to be under the same management as the "San Francisco Refinery." The joint production of the two establishments will be 60,000 barrels of crushed and white sugar, 34,000 barrels of yellow, refined coffee sugar, and 440,000 gallons of syrup yearly, which will fully supply the demand of the Pacific market, and leave a surplus of about 20,000 barrels of white and yellow for export.

The new refinery is, we learn, the largest building in California—it is 147 feet front, seven stories in height, and covers an area of 13,000 square feet. The floors have an area of 77,000 square feet.

The charcoal retort house is 50 by 100 feet, and encloses five benches, or regenerating kilns, which contain 138 upright retorts.

The steam boiler house is 50 feet square, covering five large boilers, 22 feet long and 6 feet beam, filled with upright cones, which aggregate 3,000 feet of fire surface, or about 300 horse power.

The vacuum pan is the largest kind used in the United States, and is constructed to boil 18 tons of sugar in 2½ hours. There are two engines of 40 horse-power, and two pair of air pumps, each pump being 20 inches in diameter, with 2 feet stroke.

Among other apparatus are seven melting pans, or blow-ups, of 1,000 gallons each; seven filtering apparatus, containing together 448 filters, 25 iron charcoal filters, each 6 feet in diameter and 16 feet deep, with closed tops and communicating. Each charcoal filter is of the capacity of 3,400 gallons, or 125 barrels.

Then there are 9,000 bastar and titlar sugar-molds, 7½-inch centrifugal machines, four of the English and three of the German patents.

There are iron liquor tanks of the capacity of 18,000 gallons: also, a bone-black factory, consisting of bench of gas-house retorts, granulating mill and sifting apparatus, for making daily 30 barrels of new bone-black from raw bones.

Water is obtained from artesian wells in inexhaustible quantities.

Sales of Real Estate, Feb. 17, 1863.

BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO.

Store and lot, No. 186 South-street, 33x72	$22,400
3 lots north side 125th-street	1,690 each.
3 lots south side 126th-street	690 each.
1 lot southeast corner 115th-st. and 2d-av	1,100
1 lot adjoining on avenue	805
1 lot adjoining above	800
1 lot adjoining above	795
2 lots south side 115th-st, bet. 1st and 2d avs	495 each.
2 lots adjoining	520 each.
4 lots adjoining	475 each.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 40 bbls. Ashes, 6,641 bbls. Flour, 165 bbls. and 2,022 bags Corn Meal, 1,807 bushels Wheat, 3,148 bushels Corn, 3,310 bushels Rye, 660 bushels Barley, 13,660 bushels Oats, 2,973 bushels Malt, 5,638 pkgs. Provisions, and 896 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day 40 bbls., at $8 62½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow has been in moderate demand at 45c., cash, ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Have been rather more sought after at uniform rates.

CHEMICALS—Have been more freely dealt in at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been made of 500 bags Jamaica on private terms; 150 bags Rio and 200 bags Maracaibo at 33c.; and 150 bags St. Domingo, part at 29½c. ₱ lb. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON notice the week's business in Rio, thus: "Sales of Rio during the week past amount to 11,555 bags, and embrace 4,500 ₱ *Indus*; 860 ₱ *Panama*; and 1,200 Santos ₱ *Spartan* (resale,) P. N. T. The *Clementine's* cargo, 5,000 bags Rio, was sold to arrive on the 10th January last. The market closes quiet but firm." Stock of all kinds, this morning, 100,452 packages, including 1,750 bags and 16,587 mats Java, 65,140 bags Rio and Santos, 8,280 bags Maracaibo, 3,500 bags Jamaica, 1,500 bags St. Domingo, 790 bags Laguayra, 735 bags Ceylon, and 2,170 bags of other kinds. We quote Java at 36c.@37½c.; Maracaibo at 32c.@35½c.; Laguayra at 32c.@33c.; Rio at 30½c.@33½c.: and St. Domingo at 29c.@30c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Refined Ingot has been in fair request at 34½c.@35c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull and heavy at 90c. for Middlings, ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Have been in moderate request at previous prices.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales 2,500 boxes No. 1 Canton, on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in active request for export, home use, and partly on speculation, at a further general advance of 10c. ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 21,250 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 90@$7 15; poor to choice extra State at $7 35 @$7 90, chiefly at $7 40@$7 50; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 75@$7 85, ₱ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 90	@$7 15
Extra State	7 35	@ 7 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 40	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 75	@ 7 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 90	@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 95	@ 9 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 90	@10 50

Southern Flour is in good demand at rising prices; sales 2,100 bbls., at $7 75@$8 10 for poor to good superfine; $8 15@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 62½@$10 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is active and buoyant: sales 1,700 bbls. Extra, at $7 40@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is salable and firm at $3 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, $4 90 for MARSH's Caloric, and $4 95 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Transactions have been moderate; prices well supported.

FRUIT—The demand has been more active for the principal kinds, including Layer Raisins at $4 25@$4 35, and Bunch do. at $4@$4 12½, ₱ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, and has again advanced 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales since our last, 84,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 87; Amber Western, at $1 73@$1 77, the latter rate for choice; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 66@$1 73; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 67@$1 72; Milwaukee Club, at $1 57@$1 68; Chicago Spring, at $1 40@$1 57, and Amber State and Jersey, at $1 75@$1 78 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in good demand, at firmer rates. Sales since our last, 90,000 bushels, at 94c.@95c., for shipping Mixed Western; 92c.@94c. for Eastern do.; 81c.@92c. for Unsound, and 97c. for Yellow Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at $1 05@$1 12, according to quality, ₱ bushel. Sales 3,500 bushels. Oats are in request, including Canada, at 74c.@76c.; Western, at 73c.@76c.; State, at 76c.@77c., ₱ bushel. Barley rules quiet, at $1 45@$1 60 ₱ bushel. Sales 2,400 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate demand at 24c.@16c., respectively.

HAY—North River is in good request and is firm at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New continue in good demand, at 20c.@28c., according to quality, ₱ lb.

HEMP—The principal inquiry was for Jute, which was quoted much higher, with sales of 150 bales on private terms, ₱ ton.

IRON—Has been in fair request and quite stiffly held.

LEAD—Pig has been quoted up to $9 25@$9 75 ₱ 100 lbs., with an improved inquiry.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 500 bbls. New-Orleans, privately and by auction, at 35c.@48c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet; prices have not varied materially. Sales by auction, 126 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at $3 51@$3 52½ ₱ gallon; and 5 bbls. No. 1 Resin, at $25 50 ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—The demand has been somewhat brisker for the principal kinds, including crude Whale at 93c.@95c.; crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; bleached Winter Whale at $1 05; unbleached Winter Sperm at $2 05; Linseed at $1 54@$1 56; No. 1 Lard at 90c.@95c.; Petroleum at 37½c.@42½c. for refined, and 21c.@22c. for crude: Olive, $1 65@$1 70 ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—*Week ending Feb. 16.*—There is a slight demand for both Sperm and Whale, but the market is generally quiet. The transactions for the week include—in Sperm 15 bbls., at $1 75, 87 do. at $1 75½, 90 do. at $1 78 ₱ gallon, and 200 do. at a price not transpired, for manufacturing, and in Whale, 100 bbls., at 94c., 100 do. at 95c., for manufacturing, and 370 do. at 95c. ₱ gallon, for export.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sperm, bbls.	Whale, bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 16, 1863	2,348	2,000	12,500
Same time last year	1,223	900	—

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence market has been less active, since our last; sales, last week, having been confined to 52,000 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 3,000 pieces 48x52, 16½c., cash; 1,500 do. 48x52, 16½c., cash; 1,000 do. 52x52, 17½c., cash; 2,000 do. 52x56, 17½c., cash; 3,000 do. 56x60, 18c., cash; 2,000 do. 60x60, 18½c., cash; 10,000 do. 60x64, 18½c., cash; 8,000 do. 60x64, 18½c., cash, heavy; 9,000 do. 64x64, 18½c., cash; 7,500 do. 64x64, 18½c. cash; 5,000 do. 64x64, 19c., cash, ₱ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in good demand and prices have advanced slightly. Sales have been made of 1,300 bbls. at $14 75 for old Mess; $16 50@$16 87½ for new Mess, for immediate and future delivery; and $11 50@$13 75 for old and new Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 7½c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is in active request, at 7½c.@10c. ₱ lb.; sales, 3,500 boxes. Lard is steadily improving; sales 4,100 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11½c., ₱ lb. Beef continues in fair request, at former rates; sales since our last, 350 bbls., at $13@$13 75 for Extra Mess, and $11 50@ $12 75 for Plain Mess, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess, $22@$23 ₱ tierce; India Mess, $24@$26 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams, $15@$16 75 ₱ bbl.; sales 650 bbls. Butter finds ready buyers for poor to choice Western, at 17c.@22c. and 22c.@28c. for common to very choice State, ₱ lb. Cheese sells freely, at 11c.@15c., the latter rate for choice, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been inactive at unaltered rates.

SEEDS—Clover has been in more request, at 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Sales 1,750 bags, chiefly for export. Some recleaned was sold as high as 12c. ₱ lb. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

SKINS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant rates.

SPICES—Sales 550 bags Pepper, at 27c.@28½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 574 hhds., including New-Orleans, privately and by auction, at 11c.@12c., and Cuba at 10½c.@10⅝c.; also 493 boxes Havana, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 150,000 lbs., at 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. The week's business, Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "the market opened rather quietly, but later, in consequence of the advance in exchange, and firmness in European markets, a better feeling prevailed, and prices gradually hardened, in view of the general and active demand. The stock is light, Western coming forward very slowly. The home trade are purchasing moderately of Prime. Grease and inferior are in fair demand, but the transactions are limited. To-day, the market is active, 12½c. is offered freely, while favorite brands bring 12¾c. Price this date, 1858, 11c.; 1859, 11½c.; 1860, 10½c.; 1861, 9½c; 1862, 9½c ₱ lb."

TEAS—Have been in active demand, and prices have favored sellers.

TIN—Has attracted more attention at firmer prices, including Straits at 47½c.@48c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—The demand is good, but stocks on sale are light and prices are very firm. Sales 193 hhds. Kentucky at 19c.@33½c.; 52 hhds. Stems at 4½c. ... and 121 cases Seedleaf at 19c.@32c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls. at 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The market was more active to-day. For Liverpool—the engagements included 3,500 bbls. at 1s. 8d.@2s. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at 5d.@5½d. ₱ bushel; 250 tierces Beef at 4s. 6d. ₱ tierce; 2,500 pkgs. Bacon and Lard, at 20s.@27s. 6d.; 125 hhds. Tallow at 17s. 6d.@26s. 3d.; 150 tons Logwood at 20s. ₱ ton. For London—1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 8,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 6d. ₱ bushel, and 25 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—450 pkgs. Provisions, 60 hhds. Tallow and 100 bags Clover Seed at 30s.@32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Bohemian	Feb. 21	Portland	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton
Etna	Feb. 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Feb. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Mar. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Mar. 11	New-York	Liverpool.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Washington	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
Nova Scotian	Feb. 5	Liverpool	Portland.
Canada	Feb. 7	Liverpool	Boston.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Feb. 14	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	Feb. 21	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Australasian	Feb. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Saxonia	Mar. 25	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Borussia* and *Etna*, will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

Port Royal	Trade Wind	Feb. 18.
New-Orleans	Marion	Feb. 19.
Port Royal	Mary A. Boardman	Feb. 19.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at .... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at .... at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 35 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

The miners having resumed work, the sale of coal at public auction, announced by the Board of Managers for the 23d day of December, 1862, will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of Feb., 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the room now used as the Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 26 and 28 Exchange-place, corner of William-st., at which time and place they will offer for sale

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY THOUSAND TONS OF FRESH MINED SCRANTON COAL,

embracing all the usual sizes, and deliverable at their Depot, Elizabethport, N. J., after the 1st of March next. They will repeat such auction sales on or about the 20th of each month, during the year 1863.

The sale will be positive. Each lot put up will be sold to the highest bidder; no bids, on any form whatever, being made for account of or in behalf of the company.

Fifty cents per ton, in bankable funds, to be paid at the time and place of sale, and the balance in like funds, on receiving the order for the coal, which must be called for within ten days thereafter, and the coal taken away within thirty days from the day of sale, unless navigation is obstructed. Buyers who wish, however, can have an additional thirty days for taking the delivery of their purchases by making a further deposit of fifty cents per ton within the ten days above specified. Interest at 7 per cent. per annum will in such case be charged on the balance from the time stipulated for payment until paid; and twenty-five cents per ton to cover the expense of stocking the coal, both to be paid on delivery of order.

The other conditions of sale will be substantially those hitherto accepted by all purchasers, by private contract, of Coal deliverable at Elizabethport, so far as applicable. The Coal will be delivered direct from the cars on their arrival from the mines, when practicable—otherwise from the stock. These conditions will be modified to meet the wants of ocean steamers, whose arrival cannot be definitely fixed.

With a reliable avenue from the Lackawanna and Wyoming Valleys to tide-water, open every day in the year, (Sundays excepted,) requiring but 12 hours for the transit of the trains, the advantages of such sales, and the superior condition in which the Coal will be delivered, are so apparent, they cannot doubt this mode of selling will commend itself to the favorable consideration of both the Trade and Consumers, whose coöperation is respectfully invited.

C. R. ROBERT, President.

B. A. CHILTON, Auctioneer.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE OF TALLOW.

Will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse No. 17 Albany-st., 34 casks Tallow, (about 10,000 pounds,) in good order.

Terms cash. Sale by order of Col. A. B. Eaton, Acting Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Also,
(For account of whom it may concern,)
470 GREEN SALTED HIDES,
97 DRY HIDES.

Terms cash.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 12 o'clock, on the premises No. 61 West 27th-st., the three-story brown-stone dwelling-house and lot; house 23x46, with extension of 12 feet on parlor floor; lot one-half block; parlor to main hall frescoed; modern improvements throughout; all in perfect order, and title indisputable. $7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Independent wall on west side.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 37 Nassau-st.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 61 West 27th-st., genteel household furniture, parlor organ, silver, safe, &c.: Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suite, rosewood centre table, melodeon, Valentine & Butler silver-safe, oak extension table and chairs, brocatel curtains, mirror, gas fixtures, rosewood bedsteads, dressing tables, hair mattresses, crockery, glassware, oil-cloths, kitchen utensils, &c. Also, a black walnut parlor organ, made by Carhart, Needham & Co., of New-York, cost $400, with double banks of keys, 14 stops, octave pedals, and of very superior and powerful tone, suitable for parlor or church. At 12 o'clock the house and lot. See advertisement above.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on THURSDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of first-class single-stone and cluster diamond, ruby and pearl brooches, earrings, rings, studs, sleeve buttons, diamond sets, bracelets, and a variety of other diamond articles; also, gold hunting patent levers, double-time watches, English full-jeweled levers, ladies' fine gold diamond and enameled watches, silver-plated and gilt anchors and cylinders, a large lot of gold guard, fob, vest and chatelaine chains, jewelry, plated ware, fancy articles, &c. Catalogues at sale. The attention of the trade is invited to the above sale, in which will be found a large variety of diamond goods not enumerated above.

WM. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VIIth WARD AT AUCTION.—WM. H. FRANKLIN will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Buildings,) the valuable four-story dwelling-house and lot in fee, No. 1 Rutger-place, (Monroe-st.,) on the corner of Jefferson-st., and opposite the open grounds of Wm. P. Crosby, Esq. The house is 60 feet deep, lot 26 feet 6 inches front, and 120 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, Feb. 26, 1863,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.,

WILL SELL AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, stable and four lots of ground on Clinton-av. See advertisement under "Real Estate for Sale."

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the four-story brick house and lot No. 51 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.; in good order, and contains gas, bath, water, &c.

REMOVAL OF REMAINS FROM THE Church Vaults, corner of Greene and Houston-sts., to New-York Bay Cemetery will commence March 5, under the special direction of Daniel E. Delevan, City Inspector. Communications addressed to Wm. H. TRAVER, No. 19 Chatham-st., will receive respectful attention.

WANTED—A SIDE-WHEEL STEAMBOAT, SUITable for a towboat; length from 140 to 200 feet, draft not to exceed 7 feet, from 40 to 55 inch cylinder. Address, giving a detailed description, age, condition, terms, etc., SAML. H. TROTTER, No. 320 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

FIRST-CLASS ENGINE AND BOILER—Woodruff & Beach, makers; 25-horse power; in use only two years; in good condition; a prime article. Apply to C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Greene-st., or to Marcus Spring, No. 27 Park-place.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—PERfect fac-simile Treasury Notes, exactly like the genuine. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations sent free by mail on receipt of $5 by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished marble mantels, &c., &c., is at A. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELERS' SAFE, Herring's make. Inquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., second floor.

SAFE WANTED.—SMALL HERRING'S OR Lillie's chilled iron. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,384 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—HAMLET.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE FAIR ONE WITH GOLDEN LOCKS.
WALLACK'S—HENRIETTE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY—COM. NUTT—HIPPOPOTAMUS, &c., at all hours. COLLEEN BAWN—Afternoon and Evening.
NEW HALL OF ART, No. 652 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.
GERMAN OPERA-HOUSE, No. 485 Broadway—JOSEPH IN EGYPT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS, in sheets, for sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac that two expeditions have recently been sent to break up the contraband traffic between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, with the most satisfactory results. Near the extremity of the peninsula, between the Potomac and the Rappahannock, a large quantity of provisions and a number of horses, mules, &c., were seized, together with two large mail bags. Several vessels used in carrying supplies were destroyed, and several smugglers, some rebel soldiers and a rebel signal officer were captured.

We learn from Vicksburgh of a skirmish near Lake Providence, Carroll County, La., a few miles above, between a scouting party of National troops and a body of rebels, in which a considerable number of the latter were killed and 32 taken prisoners. Ninety horses were also captured. Our loss was small.

Advices have reached Gen. CURTIS' headquarters in St. Louis, from Arkansas, that HINDMAN'S rebel army is completely demoralized, and is wholly inefficient. Three hundred of his men are said to have frozen to death during the recent retreat from Van Buren.

Advices from New-Orleans to the 8th inst. are received by the *Creole*, which arrived at this port yesterday. Nothing of special interest had occurred since the date of previous advices, though preparations were in active progress for the new campaign in the Lafourche country. Brig.-Gen. WEITZEL was on the eve of departure with his expedition up the Bayou Teche. The movement is said to have actually commenced on the 8th. A letter says: "The affair has been planned with profound secrecy. The progress of Gen. WEITZEL will by no means prove bloodless. He must overcome resistance at every step. He will probably be supported by some four or five gunboats—the prize *Calhoun*, a ferry-boat carrying a 100-pounder; the *Kinsman*, also an old ferry-boat carrying a 100-pounder gun; the *Estrella*, and one or two others." Gen. BANKS had issued an important order prohibiting foreclosures of mortgages and forced sales under certain circumstances.

The Louisville *Journal* denies the statement that there are ten thousand rebel troops in Kentucky, southeast of Somerset. On Feb. 13, however, information was received at headquarters in Louisville, to the effect that about two hundred rebel cavalrymen were at Ravena, in Russell County, and that they had gone off in the direction of Albany, in Lincoln County. These two hundred are a portion of a force of nine hundred men, under command of Col. TUCKER and Col. LAWRENCE ROBINSON, *alias* "Col. White," who are quartered at Treviss, on Wolfe River. The great object of these troops is to steal horses and supplies. Their career in that portion of the State will soon be closed.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a joint resolution was reported from the Post-office Committee, authorizing the collection of foreign postage in coin. The bill reorganizing the Engineer Corps was reported back from the Military Committee. The bill to authorize contracts to be made with those States which have advanced pay to the soldiers, was reported adversely. The bill to prevent agents of the Government, members of Congress, etc., from taking any consideration for procuring place, office, or contracts, was passed. The bill authorizing letters-of-marque and reprisal was considered. An amendment in the shape of a substitute, authorizing the President in all domestic and foreign wars to issue letters-of-marque, was adopted, and the bill as amended was passed, 27 to 9. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information relative to the New-York Custom-house frauds. The Senate adjourned, after holding an executive session.

In the House, the Committee on Military Affairs was instructed to inquire into the efficiency of the Medical Department of Gen. GRANT'S Army. A bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, making certain regulations regarding the Indian trust funds. Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, sought to introduce a preamble and resolution making inquiries regarding the appointment of Judge PEABODY as Civil Judge of New-Orleans, but objection was made. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. The Louisiana Election cases were then taken up, and the House finally voted to admit Messrs. FLANDERS and HAHN, by a vote of 92 to 44. The case of LEWIS MCKENSIE, claiming an election from Virginia, was decided against him. The Senate's amendments to the bill to provide ways and means to support the Government were all acted upon, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue of the Literature Fund to the benefit of academies, was passed; also the bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools. A majority report was made in favor of incorporating the Roman Catholic Churches. The Assembly resolutions eulogizing Gen. MCCLELLAN, and inviting him to visit the Capitol, were laid on the table, 14 to 9. The privileges of the floor were extended to Gen. CORCORAN during his stay in the city. The general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate soon afterward adjourned.

In the Assembly, a communication was received from the Comptroller, including one from Comptroller BRENNAN, of this City, showing that some of the City banks decline to pay the State tax, on the ground that they have invested their capital in United States Stocks, which are exempt from taxation by act of Congress. The question is now before the Courts. The communication was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN was invited to the floor, and was received with a speech of welcome by Speaker CALLICOT, to which he responded. A recess of ten minutes was then taken, during which the members were introduced to the General. Bills of no special importance were then acted upon in Committee of the Whole until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

A large audience assembled at the hall corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway last evening, and listened to peace addresses from Hon. ELI P. NORTON, of this City, Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, of Buffalo, and others. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Democratic Club, and presided over by Hon. LUKE F. COZANS.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 P. M. yesterday. The Mayor sent in the name of O. SLOAN HOLDEN for the office of Marshal, and a long discussion ensued on the question of confirmation. The nomination, it appeared, was made at the request of the Comptroller, who desires the services of a Marshal to collect the taxes on United States stocks refused by the banks. The Democrats and Republicans were both divided on the question. Some favored the nomination as a matter of the highest public importance, and promised that Mr. HOLDEN'S operations should be confined to the Finance Department; others opposed it, and wished to make it the basis of further conference with the Mayor, with the view of agreeing upon the appointment of the thirty Marshals authorized by law. It was stated that both sides had agreed in caucus to make the whole number of appointments in a batch, or else not to make them at all. The nomination was finally tabled. The Mayor vetoed the annual Appropriation bill, in a message which Mr. PURDY said "read the Board a lecture unworthy the notice of a dignified body." The message speaks of several of the proposed appropriations as being of extravagant proportions. It is printed entire in another column. The resolution to pay a bill amounting to $110, for cement furnished for the New Court-house, was passed over the Mayor's veto. The Board adjourned till 3 o'clock P. M. on next Tuesday.

The "Semi-Annual" of the students of Columbia College took place yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, at Wallack's Theatre. The building was crowded, and the exercises passed off with entire success, terminating at about 2½ P. M.

The cargo of the prize steamer *Princess Royal*, now at Philadelphia, has been all taken out except some machinery. As the cases have not yet been opened, it is not known what number of small arms she had on board. But two heavy pieces of ordnance were found, said to be 70-pounders. The early discharge of the cargo is to facilitate the delivery of the vessel to the Navy Department at her appraised value. As she is represented to be very fast, it is believed that she can be at once made available as one of the blockading fleet.

The argument on the *mandamus*, issued to the Comptroller in the matter of the Fort Gansevoort property, was yesterday partially heard before Justice BARNARD at Chambers of the Supreme Court. The matter is still pending.

There was a further rise of 1½@2 ℔ cent. on Gold Coin yesterday, on rumors from Washington that the issue of United States Notes of legal tender would be largely increased. The Railroad Shares sympathized to some extent. Gold left off 158⅞; Erie, 76½@⅞ ℔ cent. Money easy to the Brokers at 6@7 ℔ cent.

Breadstuffs continued in good demand yesterday, at a further general rise in prices. Pork and Beef were less active; while Bacon, Lard, Butter and Cheese, were freely purchased at buoyant rates. Cotton was dull and heavy. Groceries, Metals, Oils, Fruit, Hides, Spices, Fire Crackers and Clover Seed, attracted more attention. A fair business was reported in Hay, Hops, Jute Hemp, Leather, Tallow, Wool, and Tobacco. Whisky was less sought after. The freight engagements were fair, but at easier and irregular rates.

The Live Stock Markets show few changes this week. In numbers there are 5,275 cattle, 8,543 sheep and 21,096 live hogs, which differs very little from the receipts of the previous week. The demand for all butcher's animals is good, and prices continue to rule high. Beeves are in large supply again, the receipts for two weeks being over 11,000. They were all sold, however, mostly at last week's rates, or a trifle less. Of the 4,544 on sale at Forty-fourth-street at least 3,000 were disposed of Monday, and those remaining over for the second day's transactions did not bring so good prices by ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔., and sales were slow until noon, when a northeast snow-storm suggested the liability of blockaded trains and a short supply next week, which led butchers to secure what cattle were left. The closing sales were rather better than those of a few hours previous. Some premium cattle were sold for 12½c. ℔ ℔. to kill and weigh, and a whole drove of fat Durhams averaged 10½c. Good retail steers generally sold at 9c.@9½c. and 10c. The average of all sales was about 8½c.... Sheep are plentier, and ½c. cheaper, bringing 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight. All have been sold.... Live hogs are unchanged in price. Good fat hogs are in fair demand, but poor thin hogs sell slowly. Prime hogs are worth 5¼c.@5½c.

FRENCH INTERMEDDLING.—The *Courrier des Etats Unis* is not at all satisfied with Secretary SEWARD'S reply to the French proposal for the appointment of Commissioners to adjust the differences between our Government and the rebels. It concedes the "incontestable *right*" of the Government of the United States to reject the proposition of the French Emperor; but, unless the French make all possible allowance for the inspirations of patriotism in the American Secretary, it is quite confident they will find it very difficult to regard Mr. SEWARD'S reply as anything but "deliberately discourteous."

If the *Courrier* puts the argument upon this ground, there can be little difficulty in meeting it. If there has been any discourtesy in the matter, it belongs preëminently to the French Emperor. The very fact of his pressing his mediation upon us without invitation, without the slightest ground for supposing that it would be acceptable in the face, indeed, of the most distinct declarations that foreign intervention in this matter would not be tolerated, is itself a discourteous proceeding. Foreign mediation is allowable when it is solicited. When two contending parties, separated by barriers of etiquette, desire to come to an understanding, and each is unwilling to make the first approaches, either may apply to a friendly foreign Power to pave the way for intercourse between them. If either our Government or the rebels had solicited the French Emperor to open the door for negotiations between the two, he would have rendered both an essential service by doing so.

But this is not at all the character of his proceeding. He has taken the initiative himself. He has assumed to suggest modes of procedure in the interest of France and without the slightest regard to the wishes, rights or interests of the contending parties. To our minds it is not easy to imagine anything more decidedly or distinctly "discourteous" than such a proceeding. It may be very well for LOUIS NAPOLEON to offer his gratuitous advice to the King of Sardinia or the Pope of Rome. It may pass in both those cases for decrees that are to be obeyed without hesitation. He will find the practice work very differently in its application to this country. Upon one thing he may rely with confidence—the more he presses his advice upon us, the more it will *not* be followed.

The Price of Peace and Union.

The philosophers who have taken the political education of the North into their hands, have begun once more to inculcate upon the Northern people the necessity of maintaining a rigid silence regarding Slavery, and all questions arising out of Slavery, as an essential condition either of the restoration of the Union, or its preservation. One of them, Mr. S. J. TILDEN, has disinterred during the past week a letter which he wrote in 1860, prophesying the revolt of the South in case LINCOLN were elected; and with that amusing confidence in the national baseness by which men of his school have always been characterized, points to the fulfillment of his prophesy as a crowning proof of the folly and imbecility of his opponents. That civil war should have followed the exercise by the larger portion of the people of their constitutional right of discussing the most momentous question of modern times, and of voting for a President whose convictions accorded with their own, is to him so complete a demonstration of the stupidity and wickedness of either speaking their minds or coming to the polls, that he evidently imagines that he has only to call attention to it, in order to make the Republicans both ashamed and repentant.

To people of Mr. TILDEN'S way of thinking, it is sufficient if this Continent belong to the American Union;—upon what ideas or principles that Union is based—what doctrines it represents in the eyes of the world—what sort of institutions grow under its shadow, and what influence it exercises upon humanity at large, are of no sort of consequence. To the South he would leave the privilege of deciding what laws, and manners, and morals our flag should carry with it in its march; and to the North he assigns the divine *rôle* of holding its tongue and making money.

The grand remedy for our troubles, if we are to believe these doctors, is "self-restraint," or, in other words, an absolute avoidance of all writing or talking or agitating on the subject of Slavery. We must, according to Mr. TILDEN, if we mean to preserve the Union, think, feel, and speak with regard to Slavery in the Southern States, precisely as if it were Slavery in Brazil, or any other foreign country. "This," he says, "is the true theory of local self-government under our Federal Constitution," and he then asks as a clincher, "how long could an organized popular agitation in England against France, and in France against England continue, without actual hostilities, especially if embracing a majority of the people and governments?"

Now, we take it for granted that if the "Conservative" party plume themselves upon anything, it is upon their intense practicality. They look on all supporters of the war and upon all opponents of Slavery as "visionaries;" but we should like to ask whether there was ever, even by the Fifth Monarchy men, so visionary a scheme propounded as that of imposing complete silence upon a political community numbering twenty millions, and who have lived for three hundred years under a system of government based on complete freedom of speech, upon a subject of such tremendous religious, moral, material and political moment in the eye, not only of the North and South, but of the whole civilized world, as Slavery notoriously is? If the South were a foreign nation to-morrow, you could not prevent denunciations of Slavery at the North. The community of language and religion, even if the Slave States were not close neighbors, would make the discussion continue as long as the topic was in existence, because the agitators could never be persuaded that their agitation did not tell; and the more the South waxed restive under it, the more vigorously and zealously they would ply the pen.

Our distance from England, and total political separation, has not sufficed, as the world knows, to prevent Englishmen from making American Slavery a constant subject of denunciation and warning, and has not prevented the existence of Abolition societies all over the United Kingdom, when there was not a single slave left in the British dominions. There are no assaults made here upon Slavery in Brazil, for the simple reason that they would never be read by the Brazilians; but we should hope that even the "diffusers of political information" are not so wanting in it themselves as not to know that, if it were certain that anything said in Boston or New-York threw Brazilian slaveholders into paroxysms of fear and fury, we should in a week have dozens of orators, newspapers and associations assailing the peculiar institution of Brazil with almost as much zeal as they have ever bestowed on that of the South.

The main reason, however, why the Northern public treats Brazilian Slavery with that wholesome neglect which Mr. TILDEN so much admires, is, that no Northern man is called on either to help or injure it, either with sword, or purse, or vote. The American flag does not protect it, or the national influence seek to dignify or sanctify it; nor are the national Territories, acquired in part, at least, by Northern "blood and treasure," thrown open to it; nor are black men seized in Northern streets, and hurried away to Brazilian plantations, on suspicion of being runaways. In short, wherever there is coöperation about Slavery, you must allow discussion about it; and the only way to put an end to it, was to withdraw the whole subject from the domain of national politics, and to confine it to the States. If England and France were engaged in any common object, such as the conquest of Mexico, and the French insisted on using the English army and English treasure in order to establish, on the territory thus acquired, a despotism precisely like that of France, the English Press, and pulpit, and platform would certainly have their word to say about this abuse of English aid, and the evils of French tyranny. They would not be awed into silence either by the pusillanimity of the Ministry or the greed of stock-jobbers. And if any one got up and begged them to beware what they said—that if they spoke in this strain war would come of it—he would see nothing but scorn on every lip, and defiance in every eye.

There is, in short, no nation in the world in which there is a particle of self-respect remaining, in which an appeal to men's fears would not strengthen their courage and inflame their ardor; and the diffusionists will find, before their labors are over, that we are no exception to the rule. If the Union in times past has been of such a kind that free speech endangered its existence, we shall now, while we are in the field, take care that the Union of the future shall be of too tough a texture to be harmed by articles or speeches, and that there shall be no corner of the continent on which a man may not "speak the thing he wills," without shaking the pillars of State to their foundation.

The Question of Recognition.

We copy from the London *Times* another of those very able articles which have from time to time appeared in that journal under the signature of "Historicus," upon the question of recognizing the independence of the Southern Confederacy. They comprise the most thorough and exhaustive treatment of the subject, both on the ground of historical precedent and on that of international law, which has come to our notice. The writer takes the ground that neutral States cannot recognize the independence of any revolted province or portion of any country, *so long as the Government maintains a serious contest for the suppression of the revolt.* While there are any armies in the field—while the war is actually continued, neutral nations may not rightfully interpose. They are bound, in justice and in law, to await the issue of the contest, and that cannot be known until the contest itself is abandoned.

This is the broad ground taken by the writer in the *Times*, and in the article which we copy this morning, he shows, by very pertinent and conclusive historical citations, that it is the rule upon which the British Government has always acted, which has received the unquestioning assent of her ablest and most distinguished statesmen of all parties, and from which she cannot now depart without reversing all her past action and violating the fundamental principles of international law, as laid down and recognized by herself. He examines the action of England in regard to the South American Republics, as in previous articles, which we have copied, he examined her action in regard to Belgium, Greece and Texas, and shows conclusively, in our judgment, that it has always been conformed to the broad rule to which we have referred.

Discussions of this sort have not engaged much attention thus far among our public men,—mainly, we presume, because their attention has been engrossed in the details of passing events. In neither House of Congress, nor in the documents of the State Department, have the legal aspects of this question been canvassed; and with the exception of one or two very able papers from Mr. EVERETT in the *Ledger*, we have seen no attempt to bring the precedents of history to bear upon any of the great questions growing out of our contest with the rebellion. Yet we regard these as preëminently the proper methods of discussing them. They are the arguments, and almost the only arguments, which carry weight with diplomatists and Governments, and it is highly important that their precise bearing should be understood.

It may be that there is no immediate prospect that the Southern Confederacy will be recognized by any of the leading Powers of Europe—though indications of such a result are by no means lacking. But our Government will unquestionably take the ground that any such recognition, so long as we continue the war and maintain it with sufficient force to constitute a "serious contest"—*will be equivalent to a declaration of war*; and will follow it up by corresponding acts. And the article from the London *Times*, which we publish this morning, shows conclusively that we shall be sustained in such a course by the principles of international law and by the unbroken practice of the British Government.

TO OUR ENGLISH FRIENDS.—We are obliged to our English friends who have recently made demonstrations, in favor of our Government and its policy, in London, Liverpool and Lancashire. We are quick to appreciate and reciprocate every instance of good will from any quarter, and all the more so that we have found so little of it during this struggle for National Freedom and the Union.

If our friends, however, would do us a still greater favor than express their sympathy with our Government, it might take the form of a remonstrance with *their own Government* for its complicity with the rebels. If they would take it to task, for instance, for winking at the fitting out of pirates to prey upon our commerce,—if they would remonstrate with the Ministry for permitting its colonial appointees to aid and abet these pirates in every way possible,—if they would use their influence with Parliament to displace a Ministry nearly every member of which has declared for the rebellion,—if, in short, they would exercise whatever power they possess to rectify English official action regarding the rebellion of Slaveholders—they might do us a practical service. And, if descending from their efforts with officials, they should bring the force of public sentiment to bear upon Liverpool and Glasgow blockade-runners, Anglo-rebel newspapers, and upon all those who are aiding and comforting the rebellion—we might, in course of time, derive some benefit from their labors.

We know very well that the bulk of those who attended and spoke at these meetings do not belong to the ruling classes, and that they do not exercise any direct influence upon the political action of their Government. But we know also the immense power that was exercised by the working and lower classes of England on the West India Slavery-Abolition question, on the Corn-Law question, and on other questions that appealed to popular feeling.

The Government and governing classes of England have already done us nearly all the harm they could do; while their leading Presses, in talking of us, have exhausted the vocabulary of vituperation and Satanic hate. They have given nearly all the aid to the rebels that was in their power; and have encouraged and stimulated them in their atrocious work when they were about sinking with discouragement and ill-fortune. These things can never be repaired, and it will take a long time to efface them from our memory. But, damaged and maligned infamously though we have been by England, there would be no harm in the guilty parties bringing forth works meet for repentance.

Our Southwestern Territory—Triumphs of Our Arms.

All the Territories of the United States now seem to be clear of belligerent rebels. Last year at this time they were rampant in New-Mexico, and held its capital; they roamed and ravaged at their will through the unorganized regions of Arizona; and they held undisputed possession of the Indian country west of Arkansas. Now, New-Mexico is entirely free from rebels, and a loyal Legislature is at this moment sitting in Santa Fé, legislating loyally; and the acting Governor of the Territory (Mr. ARNY) has just sent in to that body one of the very best Gubernatorial messages we have ever read. From this document we learn that our gallant little army from California and Colorado, aided by the native volunteers, have not only driven the invaders permanently from New-Mexico, but have taken possession of El Paso and Fort Bliss, and detachments of troops have been sent to Camp Quitman and Fort Davis, in Texas, the latter fort being 200 miles east of El Paso. All the forts down to some distance in the Northwestern part of Texas have been evacuated and abandoned by the rebels; and Fort Clark, 120 miles from San Antonio, is the nearest fort to El Paso held by the Texans.

Arizona, too, has been swept clean of the rebels, who, a year ago, held nearly all its forts and Passes, and the wild Indians also have been put under military surveillance. Mesilla and Tucson, the principal towns in Arizona, are garrisoned by loyal Californians; a military post has wisely been established in the Apache Pass, which commands the great thoroughfare to California, and has to be gone through by all persons traveling the southern route; and a chain of Union vedettes has been established from Tucson to Los Angeles in California. Arizona—which, though nominally a part of California, is really a separate Territory, and ought at once to be organized by Congress as such—is 700 miles in length and 100 in width, and has a population of 6,000 whites, 4,000 wild Indians and 20 negroes. Recent discoveries of gold have been made in the Territory, and extensive silver mining operations were being carried on when the rebellion broke out; but these enterprises being mostly conducted by Northern men were all broken up by the rebels a year and a half ago. Since the establishment of our authority and of order, the miners are beginning to return, and a considerable emigration is expected in the Spring.

The chief military posts in the Indian Country, immediately west of Arkansas, are now also in undisputed possession of our troops. There are two small Union forces in that region—one composed mainly of Indians, under Col. PHILLIPS, who is in command of the Territory, and another of white soldiers, stationed in the Cherokee Nation. The rebels have no organized force in the Territory now, though there are one or two Indian regiments in the thrice-routed army of HINDMAN, who is still hovering on the confines of the Indian country. The Indians have had quite enough of rebel rule during the past two years; and from what we have recently learned from a leading man among the Cherokees, we have no doubt they will now joyfully return to the protection of the Union. They have probably suffered as much from the rebellion as the people of any State or region in the whole land. Many of them were loyal, and the drunken rebel savages under PIKE set upon such with a fury and ferocity which could not be surpassed by Louisiana "Tigers." Villages were burnt down, farms broken up, women and children tortured and killed, and thousands, literally thousands, driven into exile in Kansas. These will now return home, and a meeting of the Council of the Cherokee Nation was called on the 2d of this month to repeal the ordinance of secession, which was passed at the point of the bayonet, or rather at the edge of the tomahawk. It is understood also that the Cherokee Council will abolish Slavery in the nation, and accept the terms of the President's Compensated Emancipation scheme. The first of January Proclamation did not apply to the Indian Nations, nor, we believe, do they come under the law of Congress abolishing Slavery in the Territories. The number of slaves held by Cherokees is 2,500, and in the whole country there are between seven and eight thousand.

Thus the whole of the vast region, extending from the Southern boundaries of Kansas and Colorado southerly and southwesterly to the confines of Mexico, which last year, at this time, was all in the hands of rebel marauders, is now again reposing peacefully and loyally under the Stars and Stripes. It would, of course, be even more agreeable than this if Richmond, Vicksburgh or Charleston were in our hands. But still, our successes out there are not a matter of insignificance.

NEWSPAPER DICTATION ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.—The London *Times* has had a good deal to say of the extraordinary pressure of the American Press upon the Government and the Generals in command of our armies. Mr. RUSSELL, while acting as the *Times* correspondent in this country, dwelt upon this as a very curious feature of the war. It seemed amazing to a *Times* man that an editor should have the audacity to form or express an opinion on military affairs.

We find in some of the London papers a bit of historical literature which may show that the conduct of the American Press in this particular was not wholly without precedent. During the Crimean war, the *Times* was by no means sparing in its denunciations of British Generals and Admirals for the slowness and caution of their movements. Nor was this pressure confined to its public columns. On the 4th of October, a fortnight after the battle of the Alma, and just on the heels of the report brought by a "Tartar," and credited by the French Emperor and the London *Times*, that Sebastopol had fallen, the editor of that journal wrote as follows to Admiral Sir CHARLES NAPIER, then in the Baltic:

> LONDON, Oct. 4, 1854.
>
> MY DEAR SIR CHARLES: I have been out in the Black Sea, where I witnessed the landing of the allied armies in the Crimea, or the two letters I found waiting for me should not have remained so long unanswered.
>
> As a friend, I am bound to tell you what perhaps no one else will have the frankness to write, that your conduct in the Baltic has caused extreme dissatisfaction to the Government and to the public, and has already gone far, very far, to tarnish your well-earned reputation.
>
> You know how unwilling I am to believe that you have done less than any other man could do; but I confess that your letters do not convince me that, with so splendid a fleet, you should be able to do nothing more (*sic. in orig.*) than the reduction of a petty fortress and the enforcement of a strict blockade. Of course there are difficulties, and great ones—of course the weather is not the most propitious—but the country, and especially your friends, have been taught to think that you were the man to overcome difficulties, and that such a steam fleet as you have was almost independent of wind and weather. Since you have gone out, too, everything has tended to demonstrate more than ever the hollowness of Russian strength.
>
> Her best armies have been routed by a mob of Turks, and have recoiled before a paltry fort, after a siege in which they had exhausted all their strength and skill. Now, too, their own great fortress of the Crimea, which it was thought would require a regular investment and a prolonged siege, has been taken by assault within ten days after the troops had landed, their fleet burnt, and their army captured or destroyed. Do you think that after this the public will be satisfied with an excess of 'discretion,' which preserves your fleet, indeed, from all injury, but which leaves the enemy the same impunity? I assure you they will not; and the Government will be supported by the country in removing you from your command, if nothing more is done than you have attempted. In the profession and among the officers of your fleet especially, your conduct is most severely condemned. They declare that Revel, Helsingfors or Cronstadt itself, might have been long since destroyed—that you, thirty years ago, would have been the man to do it—but that now your nerve has failed you, and that you think of nothing but getting safe back to Portsmouth. I am sure there is no truth in this; but it is said everywhere; and the fact that, with so splendid a force, you alone find the Russians unassailable and invincible, when everyone else, with much less means, defeats their armies and destroys their forts, is strong against you. For your own sake, then, and for that of your friends, who have so long supported you and asserted your claims, do make an effort, cease to find 'difficulties'—any old woman can find them. Strike a blow which shall be worthy of your once great reputation, and of the country, and eclipse, if you can, the glory of the capture of Sebastopol by the destruction of Cronstadt.
>
> Unless you do something of the kind, you are a lost man; you will return like Sir R. CALDER, and perhaps some one of your subalterns will reap all the laurels you have failed to gain.
>
> This, I know, is not pleasant to read, but it is the truth, and even Admirals should hear the truth sometimes. Pray believe it, and act so that your friends will not have to blush for you, and to hear even DUNDAS extolled at your expense. You have to choose between glory and disgrace, for the failure to achieve one will insure the other.
>
> I give you the best proof of my friendship in writing you this letter, and am, my dear Sir CHARLES, with sincere good wishes, very faithfully yours,
>
> JOHN T. DELANE.

This is about as strong an instance of editorial dictation as our war has thus far afforded. The "On to Richmond" cry was nothing to it.

THE CASE OF THE LIZZIE ROWE.—Mr. JOSEPH ENEAS, of this City, sends to us to say that a report in our law columns of the prize case of the schooner *Levi Rowe*, is calculated to injure him by giving the impression that he was the owner of the vessel which was captured in suspicious proximity to the Southern coast. We do not see how such a construction could be put upon the report of the case. It is true that it stated that the vessel had on board of her a certificate of her registry to Mr. ENEAS as owner, but it stated also that that registry was dated in September, 1861, and in the same sentence said that she had on board a charter from other persons as owners, dated in November, 1862, just before she was captured. But to avoid all possibility of harm, we will add that Mr. ENEAS has shown to us the proof of his having sold the vessel, and having had no interest in her whatever on the voyage in question.

The New-Hampshire Union Convention.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The New-Hampshire Union Convention, which met here to-day, was very well attended. Hon. WM. C. CLARK, of Manchester, presided.

Col. WALTER HARRIMAN, of the Eleventh New-Hampshire Regiment, was nominated the Union candidate for Governor by acclamation, and Col. JOHN C. CAUGHLIN, of the Tenth Regiment, for Railroad Commissioner.

The resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, are as follows:

Believing that there can be no neutrals in the present struggle for national existence, and that he who is not for his country is against it, therefore,

Resolved, That we are in favor of the continued prosecution of the war until this unholy rebellion is suppressed, and of the use of every means recognized in civilized warfare to accomplish that result.

Second—That, in the language of the lamented DOUGLAS, we have no sympathy with those who are attempting to make political capital out of the miseries of our country.

Third—That not to stand by the Government in this crisis would be a base desertion of our gallant countrymen now defending our flag in the field, and would render of no avail the blood already shed in defence of the Constitution and the Union.

Gen. HAMILTON, of Texas, was present, and made an eloquent speech, occupying an hour and three-quarters. He was followed by Hon. B. F. FLANDERS, of New-Orleans, and others. The Convention was harmonious and enthusiastic.

The Mississippi, Missouri and Illinois Rivers Rising Rapidly.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

There was a slight rain last night.

The Mississippi River to Keokuk is rising, with 16 feet of water at Cairo.

The Illinois River is open to Peoria, and swelling rapidly.

The Missouri River is rising, and open for several hundred miles.

The Constitution of Western Virginia.

WHEELING, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The amendment known as the "Willey Amendment," inserted by Congress in the new Constitution of the new State of Western Virginia, was unanimously ratified to-day by the Constitutional Convention. It will be submitted to the people on the 26th of March. There is no doubt that it will be overwhelmingly ratified. The amendment provides for gradual emancipation, commencing July 4, next.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Reception of Gen. Corcoran by the Legislature.

An Address of Welcome in the Assembly---The General's Reply.

An Important Communication from Comptroller Brennan.

CITY BANKS REFUSING TO PAY TAXES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17, 1863.

M. S. SMITH, in the House, proposes to investigate the sale of the Gansevoort property, in the City of New-York, by a Committee who shall have power to send for persons and papers. It is not surprising that investigation should be proposed in this case. It is, however, a matter of surprise that investigation is not proposed in other cases, where, according to rumor apparently as well authenticated as in the Gansevoort case, irregular means have been used to influence action in and out of the Legislature. Unless rumor falsifies more than usual, this is not the only Committee that may, with entire propriety, be raised. It is curious to notice how the community is sometimes astonished by developments of corruption, the existence of which there had long been abundant proof, and in regard to which there never was much doubt, in circles best informed. The late report of Senator GRIMES in Congress, by which the existence of monstrous frauds in chartering steamboats for the army is fully established, is in print. The essential facts were known to hundreds of witnesses before the investigation—indeed they were a matter of public notoriety; but not more so than alleged facts in other cases where no investigation is as yet proposed—cases not confined to Congress. Nothing is more notorious than that legislation has for years been growing corrupt. The use of money, in various ways, is alleged to be no at all uncommon, not only to procure the passage of bills, but to secure support for personal aspirations. It is not wonderful, therefore, that the expression of the gravest apprehension is often heard, in view of this degenerating tendency.

The proceedings of the two Houses to-day were varied by the reception given to Gen. MICHAEL CORCORAN, which was a genuine manifestation of regard to a heroic officer of the army. The remarks of Speaker CALLICOT, welcoming the General to the floor of the House, were well conceived and eloquent, and the response of the General was modest and appropriate. In the Senate the President conducted the General to the seat in front of the Chair, where he sat for a short time and then retired.

The General is here on official business, and his welcome was as unexpected to him as it was genuine as a mark of respect.

Just previous to these proceedings, the Senate had taken up the concurrent resolutions tendering, through the Governor, an invitation to Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN to the Capital, and laid them on the table by a vote of 15 to 9. This action was probably unexpected, and I am sure its wisdom is not universally conceded. The resolutions passed the House almost unanimously, after mature deliberation, and it is said that Gen. McCLELLAN is now the guest of Hon. WM. KELLY, in the neighborhood of Rhinebeck, where, it is further said, he had reason to expect the invitation would reach him. Gov. SEYMOUR went down to the same place last evening, and it is understood that a select party will dine together at the residence of Mr. KELLEY to-day. Such a gathering will have the peculiarity of including within its circle the two most prominent candidates for the Presidency on the Democratic side. It is said that a "sober second" thought has crept into the heads of certain Seymour Democrats that by conferring honors over Gen. McCLELLAN, they but cast a shadow on the prospect of their favorite. The rejection of the resolutions of invitation in the Senate to-day, was, however, not on this ground, though it is said that certain Seymour Democrats experienced secret satisfaction thereat.

RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. ANGEL—To require the Central and Erie Railroad Companies to make monthly and yearly reports of their freight business.

On motion of Mr. PRUYN, the bill was recommitted for the purpose of hearing objections.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY—To establish the Kings County Jail limits.

Mr. SANDFORD introduced a bill for the improvement of the Tonawanda Indians.

BILLS PASSED.

To appropriate a portion of the surplus revenue of the Literature Fund to the benefit of Academies.

To appropriate the proceeds of the State tax to the support of the Common Schools.

Mr. McCARTY made a majority report in favor of the bill to incorporate the Roman Catholic Churches.

THE COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

Mr. CONNOLLY called up the resolutions, almost unanimously passed by the Assembly, eulogizing Gen. McCLELLAN, and inviting him to visit the Capitol.

Mr. ANGEL moved to lay the resolutions on the table.

Mr. CONNOLLY called for the yeas and nays on the motion of Mr. ANGEL.

The yeas and nays were ordered and the resolutions laid on the table by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Angel, Ball, Cook, Farrar, Folger, [illegible], Montgomery, Ramsey, Richards, [illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible], Connolly, [illegible], Harden, Low, Monroe, Murphy, Pruyn and Robinson.

Mr. FERRY paired off with Mr. TRUMAN.

On motion of Mr. CONNOLLY, the privileges of the floor were extended to Gen. CORCORAN during his stay in the city.

The general bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes went through the Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to a third reading.

The President presented the report of the Commissioners to ascertain the damages at the Quarantine.

Mr. BRADLEY introduced a bill to incorporate the Mutual [illegible] Savings Bank.

Mr. BRADLEY then asked that his name should be recorded in the negative on the motion of Mr. ANGEL to lay the resolutions complimentary to Gen. McCLELLAN on the table.

The request of Mr. BRADLEY was granted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The Comptroller sent in a communication inclosing one from Comptroller BRENNAN, of the City of New-York, showing that some banks in that City decline to pay the State tax, on the ground that they have invested their capital in stocks of the United States, and that the same are exempt from taxation by act of Congress. The question is now before the Courts, but it was not thought that the banks would decline to pay the tax before the final decision on the subject. In consequence of the action of the banks, the amount to be received from taxes for the current fiscal year is likely to be diminished some $178,965, which must be provided for in some other way. The Comptroller recommends an increased duty upon salt and the amendment of the Auction laws as proposed in his annual report. These undoubtedly will be sufficient to cover the amount of the anticipated diminution in the receipts of taxes.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Comptroller holds that while it is not constitutional for the State to tax United States stock, it can tax the capital of banking corporations as such, no matter of what the securities are composed.

Mr. W. DEWEY moved that Brig.-Gen. CORCORAN, who is in the Capitol, be invited to the floor.

Motion adopted.

Messrs. DEWEY, T. C. FIELDS and JOHNSON were appointed a Committee to inform Gen. CORCORAN of the invitation.

On motion of Mr. FISHER, the Speaker was requested to welcome Gen. CORCORAN to the floor.

When the Committee appeared at the bar of the House with Gen. CORCORAN, the Speaker said:

GENERAL: As Speaker of the House, and in behalf of the Representatives of the State of New-York, in Assembly convened, I welcome you to the floor. The distinguished and patriotic services which you have rendered the nation, the fidelity with which you have adhered to the Constitution, the heroism with which you have borne not only the dangers of the battle-field, but the sufferings and privations of the dungeon, have endeared you to the hearts of the people above most of those who have rendered services to the country. In extending you this welcome, on the part of the people of your State, I perform the proudest act of my life.

Gen. CORCORAN replied as follows:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: I can scarcely find words to express my gratitude for the unexpected compliment which has been paid me by the Senate and Assembly of this Legislature. I left Suffolk and came to this State to transact business connected with my Legion, which remains unfinished at the present time, and to visit Washington on the same errand. I obtained ten days' leave of absence for that object.

I was detained here last night to see Gov. SEYMOUR, partly on this business, and partly to express the pleasure and satisfaction I feel at being able, at this time, to hail as the Chief Magistrate of this great State of my adoption a pure patriot and statesman. I thank you sincerely for this token of your esteem, and if anything were wanted to nerve me to future action, certainly it would be found in the kind reception I have met here to-day.

On my first arrival in Washington from the South I had intended to accept of no ovation, but I was told I might do some public good by laying aside personal preferences in the matter. Therefore I accepted your invitation with more pride, because I feel it was not given to me as MICHAEL CORCORAN, but out of respect to the profession to which I belong, and my gallant countrymen, who have so freely given their services and lives in support of the Government of their adoption.

Gen. CORCORAN was frequently greeted with loud applause during the delivery of his speech, and when he had concluded the House took a recess for ten minutes, and the members crowded around the General and were introduced to him.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole.

No bills of general importance were acted on.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The resolution of Judge DEAN on arbitrary arrests came up as the special order. Mr. TALMAN spoke in favor of the resolution. J. S. HAVENS, of Suffolk, made an elaborate and patriotic speech against arbitrary arrests, but declaring in favor of an earnest and vigorous prosecution of the war for the restoration of the Union. He reviewed the circumstances connected with the rebellion, showing before the reversal of the policy of the Administration, the Democrats had earnestly supported the Government. The debate was continued at some length, interspersed with spicy remarks between Messrs. MURPHY and DAVIS, during which, the former cautioned the friends of the Administration that further outrages on the rights of loyal citizens might induce armed resistance to tyranny in this State.

Mr. DAVIS said the threat implied disloyalty, and was retorted on by Mr. MURPHY, until the Chair put a stop to the discussion as of a personal character.

On motion of Judge DEAN, the resolutions were made the special order for Thursday.

Adjourned.

ANOTHER PEACE-SECESH MEETING.

Speeches by Hon. Eli P. Norton and Rev. Mr. Benedict.

CHEERS AND HISSES.

Last evening about five hundred citizens assembled at the Hall, corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway, with the anticipation of hearing an address from Hon. Mr. CARLILE, of Western Virginia, on the subject of the present state of the country. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young Men's Democratic Association, and was presided over by Hon. LUKE F. COZZENS. The hour appointed—8 o'clock—for the opening of the meeting, having arrived, the chairman of the meeting announced to the audience that he should be necessarily obliged to disappoint them in not presenting Mr. CARLILE. He concluded his remarks by saying that, in future, efforts would be made to secure the services of distinguished gentlemen to address the public once or twice a week.

Hon. ELI P. NORTON, of this City, was then introduced, and commenced his address by referring to the relations existing between the United States and State Governments. He argued that the Constitution of the United States had been violated by those in power, and in support of his views read extracts from articles 6 and 10 of the Constitution. He held that at the present juncture the people should demand from the National and State functionaries a strict regard for the rights of the American citizen and for the Constitution of the United States. He also held that when by arbitrary power those intrusted with rule violated the Constitution, they were guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor. The Farewell Address of WASHINGTON was next alluded to by the speaker, and the doubt expressed that President LINCOLN had read it, or if he had done so, he had not given it the attention it deserved. President LINCOLN was again alluded to in the most offensive terms, the speaker styling him a vulgar joker, who dared to violate the sacred instrument by which the people held their liberties, and by which he held his tenure of office. Gov. SEYMOUR was bound to protect citizens from unlawful arrests, and he thought he should firmly exercise his authority. Gen. ROSECRANS had issued orders that no negroes should be admitted to his Department. He concluded, from that fact, that the Western army would be kept free of negro soldiers. The course of Mr. GARRISON, the editors of the Tribune, and Hon. CHARLES SUMNER was next considered and commented upon. JEFF. DAVIS, said the speaker, has equal talent with President LINCOLN. Such was his opinion after mature deliberation. They should remember that JEFF. DAVIS is at the head of a Government, and has territory under his jurisdiction, and that when approaches of peace were made to the Southern Government they should be addressed in appropriate terms. He believed that the men in power at the North were pledged to exercise a full stretch of military authority to carry out their plans. The people should remember that we were fighting with belligerents having belligerent rights. The Administration should learn something from popular exhibitions. He believed that as soon as the Democratic party came into power the Union would be restored. If ABRAHAM LINCOLN would dismiss from his Cabinet every incumbent and put in Democrats, the initiative step toward peace would have been taken. Whatever they might do thereafter they should not hesitate to immediately vindicate their rights.

Mr. NORTON was interrupted alternately with hisses and applause, according as the sentiments he expressed met the favor or disfavor of the audience.

Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, of Buffalo, was next introduced as one of the number who was some time since arrested by the authorities on the ground of military necessity. The speaker dwelt at length upon the details of his own arrest, and upon arbitrary arrests in general. He was followed in a few remarks by Mr. MAHONY, of Iowa.

In the course of the evening, the Chairman announced that among others, AMASA J. PARKER, VALLANDIGHAM, WICKLIFFE, VOORHEES and WM. A. RICHARDSON would from time to time address the New-York public. At the conclusion of Mr. MAHONY's remarks, the audience dispersed.

Nationals and Rebels—The Issue of Veracity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your London correspondent, "Monadnock," is one whose communications I always look for eagerly and read with attention. But I am disappointed in his last, and vexed. He seems to be infected by the bad atmosphere which surrounds him.

Passing what he seems to imply of disrelish for the acts of Gen. BUTLER, which I believe GEORGE WASHINGTON would have heartily approved, I beg to notice his avowed distrust of our official military reports and his belief in those of the rebels. He says, in conclusion, "I fear that the lack of such truthfulness has done something to injure the National cause in this country. It is certain that, for some reason, Southern dispatches are generally believed, and Northern ones uniformly distrusted." Now, it is singular that a man of his acumen should not see a reason that is almost palpable in the very fact of that English antipathy which on other occasions he so readily distinguishes. We are all apt to credit what favors our own preconceptions, and especially our prejudices and our animosities. Great Britain longs, as she has always done, for the disruption of this Commonwealth; she hates it for its continually expanding greatness, and dreads, with a dread that is almost terror, its future commercial and naval superiority. Of course, therefore, she tries to see and affects to believe all that may tell against us.

But, to be brief, why should "Monadnock" give more credit to traitors than to honest men? Our Generals, he should not *a fortiori* those of the other side? And how should the rebels better know our losses than we ourselves? And if their estimate be accepted in our case, should not ours be held equally reliable in theirs? Or does it happen for the first time, that those whose interest it is to lie and to dissemble, are more worthy of credit than those who are, every way, under less temptation to distort the truth?

This, you will see, is calm and logical argumentation. But I now ask, in a temper that better suits me, and, I think, the cause: How can any true American impeach an honesty which is yet to be disproved, or yield faith to a people whose struggle, from the outset to the present period, has been attended and sustained, from the arch-traitor down, by the most atrocious, and at the same time, glaring falsehoods?

L. O.

The Mails per the Europa.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The mails per the steamship *Europa*, for Liverpool, via Halifax, will close at 8 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, but she will not sail from her dock until about 11 o'clock.

The Mother Finds a Faithful Friend in Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain.
Regulates the stomach and bowels.
Relieves griping in the bowels.
Cures wind colic.
By giving relief and health to the child, it gives rest to the mother.

25 cents a bottle.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best and most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Sult's Kentucky Bourbon Whisky for Sale by every Druggist and Grocer in New-York, after Feb. 14, 1863.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

ΙΩΔΗΣ .... IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER. A cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rhumatism, Syphilis, Mercurial Disease, &c.
Send for a circular. Dr. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1.00. AT TAIT'S CORNER CORTLANDT AND GREENWICH.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual systems. New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office No. 2 Vesey-st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y., also Philadelphia and Boston. Only firms of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

SCOTT—WEYMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, EDWARD W. SCOTT and ANNIE M. WEYMAN, daughter of the late Abner N. Weyman, all of this City.

DIED.

BROOKS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 11, JAMES BROOKS, a native of Maryland, in the [illegible] year of his age. His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

BLODGET.—In this City, on Monday, Feb. 16, of membraneous croup, FRANK W., only son of Samuel F. and Catharine A. Blodget, aged 2 years and 1 month. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 West 33d-st., on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BRIGGS.—In Fordham, on Monday, Feb. 16, WALTER, son of Peter and Sarah Briggs, aged 23 years, 9 months and 7 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CONTEE.—In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 14, of croup, ELEANOR RUSSELL CONTEE, daughter of Benjamin and Caroline Contee, of Baltimore, Md., aged 1 year and 8 months.

CLARK.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, EDMUND D., son of Leroy and Mary E. Clark, aged 1 year, 7 months and 1 day. Funeral will take place from No. 222 West 14th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, Feb. 19. His remains will be taken to Red Mills for interment, via Harlem Railroad.

DEAL.—In this City, on Monday night, Feb. 16, WILLIAM DEAL, in the 47th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of his father-in-law, Joseph F. Hall, No. 36 Beach-st.

FARON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Feb. 16, MARY BAILEY, the beloved wife of Thomas H. Faron, aged 41 years, 5 months and 3 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 48 Adelphi-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 18, at 2½ o'clock.

O'CONNOR.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, of scarlet fever, MARIE LOUISA, youngest daughter of Francis B. and Mary M. O'Connor. Funeral services at the residence of the family, No. 64 East 18th-st., on Thursday, Feb. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.

PRAY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, ELIZA ANN, wife of Ephraim Pray, aged 60 years and 7 days. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at her late residence, No. 216 South 4th-st. Her remains will be taken to Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, at 8 o'clock, for interment.

[illegible].—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, at No. 30 Clinton-place (8th-st.), JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late [illegible]. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, [illegible], on Wednesday, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

[illegible].—In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 15, JAMES [illegible], in the [illegible] year of his age. The relatives and friends, and those of his sons, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday morning, at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, [illegible], No. 213 West 12th-st., near 7th-av., without further invitation.

[illegible].—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Feb. 16, CHARLES [illegible]. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 68 Montague-place.

[illegible].—In Springfield, Ill., on Sunday, Feb. 8, Maj. CHARLES [illegible].

VAN WAGENEN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, MARY MATILDA, second daughter of the late Hubert Van Wagenen, in the 17th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 20, at 3 o'clock, from the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 29th-st., without further invitation.

WOODHULL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 17, SARAH F. WOODHULL, wife of John F. Woodhull, of Mobile, aged [illegible]. The remains will be taken to Branford for interment, on Thursday morning, Feb. 19, from the residence of her brother, [illegible].

WOOD.—[illegible], on Monday, Feb. 16, at her residence, No. [illegible], JULIA A. C., widow of the late Silas Wood. Notice of the funeral will be given.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 81—Feb. 17, 1863.
61, 64, 22, 32, 12, 49, 57, 21, 31, 62, 28, 38.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 82—Feb. 17, 1863.
66, 63, 33, 12, 19, 18, 10, 68, 67, 62, 14, 45.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

IMPORTANT.

All articles for Soldiers should be sent by the HARNDEN EXPRESS, Government permits them to forward to Washington, Falmouth, Newbern, Port Royal, New-Orleans and other places.

ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND HISTORY.—Comprising the history and tactics of the separate arms, the Combination of the Arms, and the minor operations of War. By EDWARD DE LA BARRE DUPARCQ, Captain of Engineers, and Professor of the Military Art in the Imperial School of St. Cyr. Translated by Brig.-Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM, Chief of the Staff of Maj.-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A. "I read the original a few years since, and considered it the very best work I had read upon the subjects of which it treats. Gen. Cullum's reputation as a military man and his knowledge of the French and technical language, is a sufficient guaranty of the correctness of his translation. H. W. HALLECK, Major-General U. S. A."

"I have read the book with great interest, and trust that it will have a large circulation. It will tend to check the fatal habit of this people of embarking in war without preparation, and of undertaking military operations without skill or knowledge, which, among other ill, has cost us so many lives and so much toil and treasure. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General U. S. A."

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, No. 192 Broadway.
Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

"BEWARE THE IDES OF MARCH."—WEATHER STRIPS.—PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS, for excluding cold wind, snow, rain and dust from sash and French windows, sliding, double and vestibule doors and shutters of every description, are now in use in all the principal public and private buildings. Winter and Summer, and can scarcely be seen when applied. For reference, see thousands of the citizens of New-York best known; we refer with reference to some of New-York's best known citizens.
METALLIC WEATHER STRIP COMPANY, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

LADIES WHO WOULD HAVE THEIR HEADS dressed in all the resplendency of the beauty of Richness, will not be disappointed in CASWELL, MACK & CO.'s [illegible], for sale by CASWELL, MACK & CO., under 5th-av. Hotel.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,

Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,

CATARRH CURED

BY

DR. VON EISENBERG.

From the Journal of Commerce.

EXCITING NEWS FOR THE DEAF.—An instrument called Dr. Von Eisenberg's Air Passage Expander and Regulator, a gigantic machine, weighing nearly five hundred pounds, about five feet in height, a most wonderful apparatus for restoring sight and hearing, has just arrived for Dr. Von Eisenberg, the celebrated Oculist and Aurist, and will be on exhibition at the Doctor's office, No. 816 Broadway, for a few days previous to its use. The instrument is constructed decidedly on the most scientific principles. To give a detailed description would require a greater space than we can now spare. Our Oculist and Aurist seems to do everything in the line of his profession on a gigantic scale. The new instrument for restoring hearing to the deaf and sight to the blind is so constructed that it cannot fail to open the most obstructed air passages. His new consulting rooms, No. 816 Broadway, are correspondingly magnificent, and his practice as Aurist and Oculist large and eminently successful.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

FACTS ARE STUBBORN—READ!

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

I am seventy-five years of age, and was completely blind in one eye, and with the other I could only distinguish light. In presence of my son, I cheerfully submitted to an operation by Dr. Von Eisenberg. To my utmost *delight*, I can now *see every object*, even with the eye which was *stone blind* before I came to the Doctor. It is with gratitude and confidence that I recommend all sufferers from failing sight to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's skillful treatment.

JOHN VAN BOSKIRK.
Per John Van Boskirk, Jr.,
Bergen, New-Jersey.

J. E. VON EISENBERG, M. D., No. 816 Broadway.

Dear Doctor: I gratefully certify that your operation on my eyes for cataract has been completely successful. I can now see well. I think your skill in operating for cataract is unrivaled. I must also acknowledge my gratitude for the restoration of my daughter's hearing. Her ears were completely closed up when she came to you; now they are quite open, and she hears distinctly.

Yours gratefully,
E. DILLON,
No. 40 Raymond-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1862.

DR. VON EISENBERG—*Dear Sir*: Before taking leave of you, after your most successful operation on my ear, allow me to express my sincere thanks that, by your scientific surgical performance, I am enabled to hear *distinctly*, and enjoy a pleasure of which I have long been deprived over a year. May you be rewarded by being enabled to perform many similar, to benefit other sufferers, and to your own emolument.

Allow me to present my kindest regards, and assure you of my grateful remembrance.

Respectfully,
A. McDONALD REYNOLDS,
Captain Marines, United States.

NEW-YORK, April 14, 1862.

I have great pleasure in testifying to the complete success of DR. VON EISENBERG. I have been afflicted with deafness and noises in the head for several years, with many indications of a total loss of hearing. Dr. VON EISENBERG has surpassed my belief in his skillful treatment to cure me in so short a time, and I am abundantly satisfied.

S. A. SEYFERT,
No. 136 Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, May 17, 1862.

I have much pleasure in being able to certify that I have suffered for a long time from Scrofulous and nearly complete loss of sight. I have consulted a great many, as well as visiting institutions, not only without benefit, but my case was given up as incurable. I despaired of ever recovering my sight, until hearing of Dr. Von Eisenberg's great success, I determined to place myself under his care as a last resource. It resulted in a complete cure. From the skillful treatment, great care and attention which I experienced from the Doctor, I have no hesitation in recommending him to those suffering from diseases of the eye, to place themselves under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, with the certainty of being completely cured. I shall be happy to hear personal testimony.

JOSEPH WALKER, Greenpoint.

OFFICE

816

BROADWAY.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY WILL BE celebrated under the auspices of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1863, at the City Assembly Rooms, by a supper, with speeches and music. Tickets, for ladies or gentlemen, $2 each, to be had at the offices of the Tribune, Times, Evening Post, and of Sinclair Tousey, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Pettee, Wilson & Co., No. 222 South-st.; Chas. S. Spencer, No. 339 Broadway.

WM. P. ESTERBROOK, D. L. PETTEE,
H. W. SMITH, C. S. SPENCER,
H. W. [illegible], SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
C. A. DANA,
Committee of Arrangements.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, No. 33 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.—By the UNITED STATES MARSHAL, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on [illegible], at WARD'S UNION WAREHOUSE, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn, the cargo of [illegible], consisting of [illegible] SODA, [illegible], BLANKETS, MILITARY [illegible].

[illegible],
United States Prize Commissioners.

CARD.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1863.

The undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the traveling public, that they have leased the St. Nicholas Hotel, [illegible]. The cellars will be [illegible], and every effort made to render this House [illegible] in every particular; they hope to render it as attractive as any Hotel in the United States.

HARRY L. SPOTTS, SAMUEL HAWK.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES,

for Chapped Hands, Salt Rheum, Housework, etc. NURSING AND HOSPITAL SHEETING, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY, AND RUBBER GOODS of every description wholesale and retail.

GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE MFG. CO., No. 205 Broadway.

LADIES' BAND AND LINK BRACELETS. Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each, at GEORGE C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS—NEW STYLES. Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

SOLDIERS' LIBRARY, FORT SCHUYLER.—The following donations in aid of the above object are gratefully acknowledged:

From New-York Times	$10
Alex. W. Bradford	[illegible]
Home Insurance Company	[illegible]
Pacific Mutual Insurance	[illegible]
Sun Mutual Insurance	[illegible]
Samuel C. Thompson	[illegible]
Hoyt, Williams	[illegible]
S. H. B. [illegible]	[illegible]
S. H. Dix & Co.	[illegible]
N. K. [illegible] Huntington	[illegible]
Jenkins & Huntington	[illegible]
S. B. Minturn	[illegible]
Cash, various sums	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

JOHN B. KETCHAM, Chairman, No. 26 Vesey-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1863.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE SCALPEL, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, [illegible], surgical and medical diseases generally, cured without the knife or ligature. Hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUTLERS AND SOLDIERS should send for a catalogue of BEADLE'S DIME BOOKS, comprising Novels, Military Biographies, Popular and Patriotic Song Books, etc. These books meet with a large sale wherever introduced.

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THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
MR. AUGHEY'S THRILLING NARRATIVE OF HIS SUFFERINGS, IMPRISONMENT AND ESCAPE FROM THE REBELS.
His work contains a fine steel Portrait and Engravings, and is entitled
THE IRON FURNACE:
OR,
SLAVERY AND SECESSION.
PRICE $1.

So great has been the demand for this work that the publishers have already received orders for over three thousand copies.

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For sale in New-York by Robert Carter & Bros., D. Appleton & Co., A. D. F. Randolph, Blakeman & Mason, Carleton, and Booksellers generally.

JUST PUBLISHED,
SKETCHES OF THE WAR;
A series of
LETTERS TO THE NORTH MOORE-ST. SCHOOL of New-York.
By CHARLES C. NOTT,
Colonel of the Ironsides Regiment N. Y. S. V., Late Captain of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry.
CONTENTS:
The Hospital—Donelson—The Assault—Foraging—Flag of Truce—The Holly Fork—Scouting—A Surprise—The Escape—The Last Scout.
1 vol., 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.
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WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS, TEN CENTS.

Jackson's Proclamation to South Carolina	20 cents
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IF YOU WANT TO KNOW ALL ABOUT THE WATER-PIPES OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM, READ
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal Newspaper depots, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 20. ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, on receipt of price, and 10 per cent. thereon for postage.
C. BLANCHARD, Publisher, No. 30 Ann-st.

EVERY LADY, MOTHER, MILLINER and Dressmaker, should see the splendid Spring No. of MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS, to be issued on or about the 1st of March. Yearly, $1; single, 25 cents. Splendid Premiums. Send for Circular.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MUTUAL LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK:

Office No. 94 Broadway.

THE FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT OF the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending 31st January, 1863:

Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,768 12
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For premiums and policy fees	$1,192,385 38	
For interest on investments	552,642 59	
For Annuities	8,574 00	
Overpaid by Agents	1,683 54	1,755,285 51
		$9,595,053 63
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$417,216 00	
Paid Additions to same	34,683 79	
Paid Surrendered Policies	74,233 35	
Paid Annuites and Reductions of Premiums	13,478 56	
Paid Profit and Loss	919 98	
Paid Commissions	51,760 95	
Paid Expenses, to wit: Exchange and Postage, Taxes, Advertising, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Law Expenses, Printing and Stationery, Rent, Coal, &c	84,593 05	$676,885 68
Net Cash Assets 1st February, 1863		$8,918,167 95
Invested as follows:		
Cash on hand, in Trust Companies and in Bank	$1,301,888 43	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,433,058 09	
United States Stocks	2,066,733 35	
Real Estate, &c	93,011 86	
Due from Agents for Cash collected but not remitted	23,476 21	$8,918,167 95
Add:		
Interest accrued, but not due		36,502 56
Interest due and unpaid		19,548 94
Deferred Premiums		178,191 92
Premiums in course of transmission		11,703 42
Gross Assets Feb. 1, 1863		$9,225,119 79

Increase in Net Cash Assets for the year, $1,078,399 83.

Number of Policies in force Feb. 1, 1863, 12,931: insuring the sum of $37,391,490, exclusive of Reversionary additions.

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

Since the organization of the Company 1,251 deaths have occurred among its members, on whose policies the sum of $4,354,316 49 has been paid, of which $437,269 37 were paid as Dividends or Additions to Policies, and which does not include their participation in the approaching distribution of surplus.

The details of the Dividend of the date of 1st February, 1863, will be announced to Policy holders as soon as practicable.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

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ELECTRICITY.—Dr. WM. BANKER, the Electrician, and Mrs. WM. BANKER, the Clairvoyant Physician and Electrician, successfully continue to heal and cure all diseases, both acute and chronic, by electricity. Never fail to give the true cause of disease, and the proper treatment in all cases. No. 92 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

ANOTHER GREAT ARTICLE IN WILKES' SPIRIT OF THE TIMES,

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SEWARD—INSIDE AND OUT.
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Also, in the same number, a splendid description, from the pen of "PRIVATEER," of

THE THREE FAST MARES.
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Together with OUR SPECIAL LONDON LETTER, EDITORIALS on VARIOUS SUBJECTS, ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS, WAGON RIDES, THEATRES AND THINGS THEATRICAL, OPERATIC AND MUSICAL, TURF HISTORY, &c., &c., &c.

For sale by SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
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S. T.—1860—X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhoea, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
They are the best Bitters in the world. They make the weak man strong, and are exhausted Nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla Bark, Dandelion, Chamomile Flowers, Lavender Flowers, Wintergreen, Anise, Clover Buds, Orange Peel, Snake Root, Caraway, Coriander, Burdock. S. T.—1860—X. &c.

The following is a sample of the testimony daily received:

SOLDIERS' HOME, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1863.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.

GENTLEMEN: This institution has received and extended aid to over 14,000 sick and disabled soldiers. I have of late administered the Plantation Bitters in numerous cases of exhaustion, fevers, want of appetite, &c., with the most remarkable and gratifying results. It creates appetite, strength and cheerfulness, and has given many a poor fellow his usual health. I wish this preparation was in every family, in every hospital, and on every battle-field.

With respect, your servant,
Dr. G. W. ANDREWS, Supt.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: We require another supply of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which daily increases with the guests of our house.

Respectfully,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 8, 1862.

: : : : : I had been so ill with liver complaint and dyspepsia that I was compelled to abandon my business. I used three bottles of the Plantation Bitters, and, to my astonishment, am entirely cured. They are the best medicine I ever used, and I shall endeavor to make them known. Please inform me what S. T.—1860—X. means.

Yours, truly,
H. B. KINGSLEY.

Dr. W. A. Childs, Surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless tonic I ever used."

GALT HOUSE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12, 1862.

Messrs. P. H. Drake & Co.

We are compelled to order 12 dozen Plantation Bitters, to supply friends who have no other way of procuring this admirable article.

Respectfully yours,
SILAS F. MILLER & CO., Proprietors.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. [illegible], 1861.

: : : : : The Plantation Bitters have cured me of the worst kind of dyspepsia, of near four years standing. I have recommended them to others, and, as far as I know, with signal success. I am, &c.,

REV. J. S. [illegible]THORN.

BURNETT HOUSE, CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 20, 1862.

Messrs. Drake & Co.: The Plantation Bitters appear to be very popular here. Send us twenty cases more, and oblige. Yours truly,

T. P. SAUNDERS & CO.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

N. B.—They are particularly recommended to females and delicate persons requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO., No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL

COAL.

Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated BLACK HEATH, WHITE ASH, BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH, DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH and COALS BY SINGLE CARGO or larger quantities on Contracts at lowest market prices.

OFFICE No. 45 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

HOOKER'S ARMY.

THE

HARNDEN EXPRESS

No. 74 BROADWAY,

Have made special arrangements to forward goods to the soldiers in

HOOKER'S ARMY

At low rates.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS. Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars each, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS: For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable German girl, a situation as first-class cook in a French or German family; understands French and German cooking; best of City reference given. Also, a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chamberwork and sewing; best of reference given. Call for two days at No. 51 6th-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; is an experienced cook, and a beautiful washer and ironer; [illegible] perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference; [illegible] family need apply. Call at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th avs., two pair of stairs up, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a good bread and biscuit maker; also the dairy; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, who is not afraid of work, a situation in City or country; is a good cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would undertake general housework; will be found to know her duties thoroughly. Has good references. Apply at No. 378 6th-av. Wages not so much an object as a good place.

AS COOK, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a small private family, or would do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Good City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 196 24th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by two very respectable Protestant girls, one as cook and to assist in the washing, and the other as waitress; both are thoroughly competent, and can produce the best of testimonials; no objection to the country. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework in a small private family. Good City references. Call for two days, at No. 3 White-place, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; can make excellent bread and biscuit. The best reference from her last employers. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 29th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS a place as good cook and to assist with washing; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-Court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS COOK, by a young woman that understands all kinds of cooking; would be willing to assist in the washing; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; is willing and obliging. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 146 West 22th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, as good family cook; is an excellent meat and pastry cook and a most economizing servant; has excellent references; would be willing to go in the country. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant girl as cook, or chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, with good reference. Call at No. 273 1st-av., first floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family. She understands her business in all its branches and can give the best of City reference. Address No. 120 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing; the country preferred; good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, situations by two Protestant girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; both good washers and ironers; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 303 West 19th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced person as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to the country; has best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young girl, to cook, wash and iron; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 440 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to take care of a child; is willing to make herself useful to her employer; good reference can be given. Call, for two days, at No. 15 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City references from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 121 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room—a family going to the country in the Spring preferred.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable and trustworthy Scotch girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference given. Apply at Buist & Beattie's seed and flower store, No. 925 Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 25 Waverley-place, corner of Greene-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist with either waiting or washing; has lived in the best families for years, from whom she has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for one day, at No. 178 Duane-st., rear of M. E. Church.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do plain sewing; can give four years' City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 245 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, with good reference. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 152 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 114 West 21st-st., for two days, or can be seen at her present employer's.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as first-class waitress; is fully competent and understands her business; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 95 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing; has first-class City reference. Inquire, for two days, at No. 293 West 36th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Please call at No. 123 West 26th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A VERY REspectable young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A COMPETENT YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is willing and obliging. No objection to travel; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent American girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds of sewing and operating on sewing machines; would assist in light chamberwork, and travel with a lady, if desired; can furnish the best City reference. Call at No. 71 West 20th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WISHes a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; best of reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 41 West 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a respectable Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good, plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 74 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; understands her business, and can take the entire charge of a babe from its birth. Call at No. 111 West 16th-st., second floor.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable woman, a situation as wet nurse, having lost her baby only four weeks old; is a first-rate seamstress, and willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country; the best reference given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 201 West 26th-st., in the rear, between 8th and 9th avs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY A DRESSmaker, who goes out by the day, a few more customers; can give the best of satisfaction. Call at or address No. 26 Green-st., near Amity.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a young American woman, to do housework; good reference given. Call at No. 118 East 13th-st., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—[illegible]

AS WAITRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a competent person, [illegible] City reference. Apply at No. 220 West 18th-st., rear house.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway—formerly at the Bible-House. German, Dutch, French and Italian Languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS ready at the Large Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av. English, German, Irish, Scotch, American and Protestant help, civil and capable, to suit all; also small girls. Good places always ready. Mrs. FLOYD.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a married man, Scotchman; has a thorough knowledge of farming, having had many years' experience in this country; wife can take charge of dairy, if required; can give the best of references. Call on or address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, who is a sober and industrious man, and understands his business thoroughly, and his wife can take care of the dairy, and can come well recommended. Call or address D. J., at Smith's seed store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS FARMER, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a married man, as farmer and vegetable gardener; his wife would take charge of the dairy, if required; understand their business thoroughly; has got two children. Address, for one week, to Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 193 East 24th-st.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED a situation by a Protestant married man, who understands farming and gardening; also the care of horses and cattle; is capable of taking charge of the place; is sober and steady; can give good reference. Persons in want of such will find it to be their advantage to address (for one week) C. C., No 117 Smith-st., Brooklyn.

AS GARDENER.—A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, married, with one child, English, who will be shortly disengaged, desires a situation where a thorough, practical man is required; understands his business in all its branches, including the forcing of fruits, flowers and vegetables; has also had great experience in laying out new gardens and grounds. Address H. W. J., Post-office, Tremont, Westchester County, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, with a small family, a Scotchman; understands all kinds of gardening in general; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; can come well recommended from his last employer's. Call or address, for two days, S. C., Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a man that thoroughly understands the business in all its departments, care and management of green and hot-house plants, graperies, laying out of grounds and scientific gardening in general; gardener at Brig.-Gen. Busteed's for the last five years. Address H. O'BRIEN, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN ENGLISHman, a situation as gardener; can take charge of a green-house or grapery; is a good vegetable grower; no objection to horse and chaise; is willing to make himself useful; married, with family; can give good references; wife is a good laundress. Address, for two days, C. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a married man, thoroughly competent in all departments of his business; has seven years' recommendations of the very best from his late employer. Call on or address D. H. F., gardener, care of A. Bridgman, Seedsman, &c., No. 878 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a married man; steady, reliable and thoroughly competent in all departments of his business, as his recommendations will show from his present employer, in whose employ he has been for the last seven years. Address J. S., Gardener, No. 7 East 28th-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse, grapery and fruit trees; the best of City reference to be given, and has several prizes to show. Address P. M., gardener, Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A MARRIED man, with a small family, a situation as gardener; has eight years' reference from his present employer; understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and the care of a gentleman's place. Address P. ARNOLD, care of Mrs. John Clark, Red Bank, N. J.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable young man a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, as gardener; understands the business in all its branches; also, hot-house, cold grapery, flowers, &c. Address C. H. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, or at Thorburn's, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS gardener, by a married man; understands it thoroughly in all its branches; has a knowledge of laying out new places. Good City references. Apply to R. D., at A. Read's, Seedsman, No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man; small family; understands grapes, greenhouse and vegetables; thoroughly sober and reliable; good reference. Inquire for J. W., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS UNDER-GARDENER.—A SITUATION wanted as under gardener by a young Scotchman; is willing and obliging, sober and industrious; has lived in the same capacity for some time; can come well recommended from his last employers; call or address for two days, W. B, at Mr. Smith's Seedstore, No 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted by a young man as coachman and gardener; has long experience in this country; he is a sober and industrious man; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen, or address to J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A steady, reliable, Protestant young man, of long experience in the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., who thoroughly understands his business, having lived with some of the first families in New-York, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, for two days, M. P., or W. GIBSON, No. 302 Broadway, or J. R. LAWRENCE, No. 410 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; has the very best of references from the first families; is fully capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Address COACHMAN, at Trainor's saddlery establishment, No. 326 4th-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has lived four years with his last employer, and has the best of City reference; he is a good driver in the City. Can be seen for one week, if not engaged. Apply in person or by letter, to J. D., No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has several years' experience; will be found willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address D. P., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A STRONG, ACTIVE young man, brought up in Scotland, desires a situation with a gentleman, where he would endeavor to make his services valuable; high wages not so much an object as a good place. City or country, any distance. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A STRONG, healthy woman, with excellent City reference, who is not afraid of work, a situation as thorough laundress; does up linens in superior style; fluting and mangling; Wages $8; City or country. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN GENtlemen's washing; understands her business thoroughly; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., fourth floor, Room No. 13.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best of families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do either family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

CUTTER WANTED—FOR A FIRST-CLASS merchant-tailoring trade; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business. An experienced man will receive a good salary. Apply, by letter, with name, address and reference, to Box No. 3,108 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT ORANGE, N. J., A SINGLE MAN who understands the care of horses, carriages, cows and plain gardening, and making himself generally useful. For further particulars apply to J. W. JUDD, No. 39 William-st., Room No. 6.

BOY WANTED—BETWEEN 14 AND 18 YEARS of age, healthy, honest, residing with parents, and not far from Fifth-av. Hotel.
CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
corner of Broadway and 24th-st.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS—ONE AS LADY'S maid and can dress hair, the other as nurse and seamstress; must be able to cut and fit; also a seamstress to act in the capacity of companion; all must be Protestants. Apply immediately at No. 307 4th-av. C. C. BEDELL

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER OR WAITress. Also, a chambermaid. Both must be first-class in every respect. Apply at No. 149 9th-st., basement.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND EXcellent washer and ironer; also, a good seamstress, to do the sewing and chamberwork in a small family. Apply from 7 to 8 o'clock in the evening, at 43d-st., corner of 5th-av.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress. Good references required. Apply at No. 138 [illegible]-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; GERMAN woman preferred. Apply at No. 18 University-place, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

Valuable and improved property on 8th and 8th avs., 33d and 34th sts., in lots to suits purchasers.

The Managers of the New-York Institution for the Blind, offer at private sale, the entire block between 8th and 9th avs., 33d and 34th sts., excepting three lots on 33d-st., occupied by the church.

The property offered comprises the entire front on the 8th-av., 197 feet 6 inches by 100 feet in depth, with the improvements thereon, admitted to be the most valuable and best improved front on the avenue; 12 vacant lots on 34th-st., and 9 on 33d-st., adjoining the above; 12 lots on 33d-st. and 12 on 34th-st., covered by a large and expensive marble building, which runs from street to street, and 8 vacant lots on the 9th-av., each 24 feet 8½ inches in width, by 100 feet in depth, (the entire front.)

The centre of the block is the crown of the streets, the ground falling each way to the avenues, in each of which there are sewers. 34th-st. is 100 feet wide, and the improvements already made on the north side, opposite to premises offered for sale, are of the first class, as are also those on the opposite side of 33d-st.

For terms and particulars apply to GEORGE F. ALLEN, President of the Board, at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

NOTICE TO PHYSICIANS.

For sale, the residence and drug-store of the late Dr. Abram Skillman, deceased, in the village of Boundbrook, N. J., containing about one acre of land, excellent garden, choice fruit, and as a physician's stand cannot be excelled in the country. For further particulars call on A. Camman, No. 74 Maiden-lane, Mondays and Thursdays; on Stephen Vail, No. 27 Fulton-st., on Saturday, and the rest of the week, at Plainfield N. J., and L. D. Cook at Boundbrook.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.

Also, houses and lots in New-York and Brooklyn, desirable for investment. Money to loan at 6 per cent.
Apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 18 Wall-st.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—Will be sold on the premises, on FRIDAY, Feb. 27, 1863, the residence of Mme. Ruttkay Kossuth, situate near the village of Canterbury, in the town of Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., containing ten (10) acres of very choice land, a large dwelling-house, barn and other outbuildings, fruits of almost every variety and an apple orchard in full bearing. Also, part of the furniture belonging to the house. The premises are handsomely located and well adapted for a private residence or for Summer boarders, for which Cornwall is justly celebrated; is but a few moment's walk from the village where are churches of the various denominations and schools, and only two miles from Cornwall Landing. The above property is now rented for one year at $350 and taxes, and will be sold subject to the lease, the purchaser having the benefit of the same. Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Further information can be had by applying to H. F. CHADEAYNE, Cornwall, N. Y.
CORNWALL, Feb. 10, 1863.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION—AN ELEGANT RESIdence on Clinton-av., west side, third door north of Atlantic. The property consists of a new house, 30x40, heated by steam, and all the modern improvements; a stable accommodating three horses and two cows; and four lots of ground laid out with choice fruits; a fine view of the Bay, Staten Island, and Jersey. Accessible from all the ferries; 30 minutes from the Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The property can be viewed any day before 10 A. M., or after 3 P. M. For bills and full particulars, inquire of LEWIS BEACH, No. 94 Wall-st. Sale to take place on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 M.
See advertisement under "Auction sales."

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 22 East 41st-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; house, 25 by 55; lot, 25 by 101; was built of the best materials, and in the best manner, in 1860, and will now be sold for $3,000 less than it cost to build it, on application to JOHN A. DWIGHT, No. 149 Franklin-st. A good portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Also one of the finest locations on the Hudson River, at Tarrytown, containing several acres, will be sold cheap. Apply as above; possession given immediately.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS AND HIGHLY finished high stoop and basement, with under cellar, brick dwelling house, No. 60 West 25th-st., 140 feet west of 6th-av. The house is 20 feet front by 44 feet deep. It contains all the modern improvements, was built by the owner for his own use by days' work, and is in all respects one of the most complete and substantially built houses in the City. For particulars, apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 58 West 25th-st., or D. C. BACKUS, No. 102 Broadway, third floor, room No. 5.

AN ELEGANTLY FINISHED HOUSE, vicinity of Bedford-av. and 4th-st., Brooklyn. E. D., for sale; house three stories, high stoop and basement, (brown stone,) built by day's work, and replete with all conveniences; hot and cold water, gas, hot-air registers, frescoed and painted throughout, 58 feet deep, lot 100; cost $12,000; must be sold, as the owner leaves the city for New-Orleans. Apply to A. H. WAGNER, Attorney. No. 15 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BRICK AND brown-stone, English basement house, No. 3 East 27th-st., first house from 5th-av.; is 20 feet wide by 54 feet deep, constructed in the best manner for the occupancy of the then owner; has a back staircase, a spacious wine and provision vault, is very well ventilated, and is, in every respect, a desirable dwelling. For particulars and permit to view the premises, apply to F. A. CUSHMAN, No. 46 Broad-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A PORTION OF the property now occupied by Arthur Potts, Esq., north of and near Newburgh, being an eligible and beautiful building site, containing 19 acres, more or less; supplied with water in brooks and springs, and well furnished with groves and trees; it contains also a portion of vineyard. Apply to ARTHUR POTTS, Glenburn Vineyards, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND lots in Yonkers, on Palisade-av., nearly new, with all the modern conveniences. Location unsurpassed, commanding a view of the Hudson for twenty-five miles. Apply to THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President of Security Fire Insurance Co., No. 31 Pine-st., or to W. T. HATCH, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

20 COTTAGES FOR SALE AT EAST NEW-YORK—Brick and frame; are new and just finished, with 1 to 4 lots each. Prices at $1,150, $1,500, $1,600, $2,000, $3,000. Above property is accessible by three city railroads, and is suitable for residences or an investment. Apply to CHAS. R. MILLER, East New-York, or to H. A. MILLER, No. 74 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 127 West 42d-st., No. 141 West 53d-st., No. 166 West 33d-st., No. 199 West 50th-st.; 52d-st., between 4th and 5th avs., from $5,000 to $15,000, all received in process of business. J. W. STEVENS, Lumber Dealer, Broadway and 47th-st., No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The 3-story brick dwelling house and lot No. 36 South 9th-st.; also, the lot in the immediate rear, with stable thereon, on South 10th-st. Location very fine and within three minutes' walk of the ferries. Apply to RICHARD BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank.

FOR SALE—THREE SMALL BROWN-STONE front houses and lots; houses, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE.—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house. No. 19 Second-place, Brooklyn, has marble basins, bathroom, range, furnace, &c. halls frescoed; lot 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Price $7,500; terms easy. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT MARBLE STORE, 60 feet wide, with all the modern improvements, situated below Canal-st., and near Broadway; is now well rented and tenant will remain for five years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 120 2D-AV., between 7th and 8th sts., 26.8x80; lot 26.8x125 feet; a first-class house with all modern improvements; will be sold with all the furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE THREE-STORY and attic house No. 51 Bond-st.; is in good order and has all modern conveniences. Early possession will be given if required. Inquire on the premises, or of R. BOWNE, No. 149 Broadway.

BROADWAY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That elegant church property on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel, 84 feet front by 120 feet deep, with alley-way of 10 feet on the north side of the property. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS house, with all the modern improvements, and three acres of land attached, well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees. Neighborhood first-class, within 45 minutes of the City hourly. Inquire of H. HOAG, 75 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN CITY OF HUDSON, N.J.—A Gothic cottage, on Palisade-av., near Hoboken-av.; hot and cold water, bath, &c.; built in the best manner; beautiful view; cars pass the door to the ferries. M. BANTA, No. 237 Broadway, Room No. 12.

FOR SALE A VALUABLE PLOT ON Chatham-st. running through to New Bowery, 21 feet on Chatham-st. 39 ft. 8 inches on New Bowery, by an average depth of about 90 ft. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO LOTS AND A HALF OF land, known as Nos. 41, 43 and 45 Mulberry-st., between Cross and Bayard sts.; dimensions of property, 62½ by 103 feet, with the buildings thereon, to close an estate. Apply on the premises to JOHN G. HICK.

WATER RIGHT FOR SALE.—15 LOTS of land, with a valuable water right, on the East River, suitable for ship-yards or manufacturing purposes, having a good depth of water. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE, 20X45. MODern improvements, in Williamsburgh, for sale low. J. TURTON, No. 190 Front-st., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., and No. 82 South 7th-st.

HOUSE ON WILLOW-STREET, NEAR Pierrepont, Brooklyn Heights, for sale. Price $9,000; two-thirds on mortgage, five or ten years. Box No. 4,616 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 139 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn; also, No. 160 West 36th-st., three story brick. Apply to L. E. RIGGS, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 21x50 feet, No. 22 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For price and order for admission apply to WM. R. & CHAS. B. FOSDICK, 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS NO. 80 FRANKlin-st. and No. 407 4th-st. Apply to J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A HALF story, no extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., No. 18 WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE AND lease of lot, No. 112 Henry-st., near Jefferson, with finished attic; gas and Croton water throughout; lot 25 by 100 feet. Apply at No. 51 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT No. 147 Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.; lot 22x100; house 22x55; three stories, with marble hall and court-yard. Apply at Empire Works, foot of East 24th-st., before noon. SAMUEL LEGGETT.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N.Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, Bergen Heights, N. J., &c., to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY—With 10 acres of choice land. The mansion is commodious and well built, lighted with gas, and heated by furnace, located on the banks of the Fishkill or Matteawan Creek, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of valley and mountains, is within five minutes' walk of the village, where are churches, schools, stores, Post-office, &c.; mails twice daily; hacks run hourly to Hudson River Railroad depot. The dwelling is surrounded with forest trees and evergreens, and an abundance of choice fruit of every variety, good out-buildings, ice-house, &c.; also, a house suitable for a farmer or gardener; has a valuable pond a short distance from the house, fed from springs, suitable for fish. To one wanting a place every way adapted for comfort, health and society, this presents inducements rarely met with. For particulars, apply to J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st., New-York, or JOHN C. VAN WYCK, Esq., on the premises.

FOR SALE, AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Twenty miles from New-York and Brooklyn—a first-class mansion residence and farm. The house is replete with every modern convenience, gas, water, &c.; a fine lawn and circular carriage drive, with shade and fruit trees in great variety. The farm, of over 80 acres, is in a high state of cultivation, and valuable also as building lots; has a new farm-house and all necessary out-buildings. Location about ½ mile from village and railroad depot. Communication with New-York and Brooklyn several times a day. Climate unusually healthy; fine roads, convenient schools, churches, &c. For further information, inquire of F. F. RANDOLPH, No. 16 Wall-st., or of GEORGE MERRILL, No. 102 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, near the depot, a handsome country residence, with 12 or 30 acres of land, fine garden, grapery, carriage-house, stable, &c., and an abundance of fruits of choice varieties. The house is a 2 story frame, handsomely situated, good size, nearly new and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING, L. I.—One mile from depot or seven miles from the City via Jackson-av.; 15 acres of cultivated land; large house, commodious barn, carriage-house and ice-house, with an abundance of choice fruit, shade and shrubbery. For particulars address Box No. 38 Post-office, Flushing.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT NEWBURGH—Commanding a panorama of scenery on the Hudson for twenty miles; brick house, in gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; grounds, three acres, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE AT WHITE PLAINS—A MODern-built, two-story and attic house, containing 17 rooms, with one acre of ground and all necessary outbuildings; one hours' ride by rail from 31st-st. Also, a first-class farm in Orange County, N. Y. Apply to E. B. LITTELL & CO., No. 114 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A FIRST-CLASS country residence, situated on Orange Mountain, one hour's ride from New-York; house nearly new and contains all the modern improvements; commands one of the finest views in the country. For further particulars address M. S. R., Box No 3,393 Post-office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence; location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, &c., &c.; all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH 25 acres of good land—fruit and shade in abundance—with every convenience; thirty miles from the City by railroad; good water view; out-houses new and large; willing to exchange. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—AT BLOOMfield, N. J., about twelve miles from this City by railroad. Fine large house, about three acres of land; fruit and shade trees, &c. For particulars inquire of J. S. SEABURY, No. 41 Water-st.

COTTAGE AND GROUNDS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Near Port Richmond, S. I., in perfect order, with good garden, stable and water, abundance of fruit and shade trees. Possession any time. Terms easy. Apply at No. 119 Pearl-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON THE North River, within sixty miles of the City, containing sixteen rooms, a few acres of ground, fruit and shade trees; near steamboat landing or depot. Address, with full particulars and terms, A. B., Box No. 346 General Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL residence in Plainfield, N. J., to let or for sale, furnished or unfurnished, with land if wanted. Address Box No. 230 Plainfield Post-office.

FARMS.

A PROMISING INVESTMENT.

FOR SALE, ON ACCOMODATING TERMS,

A farm of 109 acres, with a good brick house and dependencies—one and a half hour from Chambers-street depot, and within ten minutes of depot at Peekskill.

It is situated on beautiful rising ground, with many primeval forest trees and woods, and a copious and swift stream through the land.

It can be easily divided into several building sites, from every one of which a fine view of the North River and surrounding country can be had—the United States Topographical Engineer's Station, commanding a view of forty miles round, being near the rear of the premises. Every train of the Hudson River Railroad stops at Peekskill.

The property can be obtained on advantageous terms, considering that the environs of Peekskill notwithstanding their great natural advantages, have not felt, to the same extent as the region below, the effects of the speculation and consequent rise in prices.

Apply to G. MERLE, No. 290 Water-st., New-York.
Also for sale, 16 acres land at Bay Ridge.

FARM FOR SALE—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, ON the old Boston turnpike, about half mile above the railroad depot; said farm contains about twenty acres; the house is new and in good order, with sufficient outbuildings, a good garden and all kinds of fruit; also, a well of good water. It is within 400 or 500 yards from the Sound, and very convenient to keep a boat, &c. For terms, &c., apply on the premises, to E. LAMBDON, or to A. BEEKMAN, No. 129 Attorney-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 115 ACRES, ON LONG Island, and 30 minutes to railroad or steamboat landing, within one-half mile of three churches, school, store and post-office, and one and a half miles of mill and sloop landing; is in a fair state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit trees. For further particulars apply, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., to SAMUEL CARMAN, at the office of Dollner, Potter & Co., No. 181 Front-st.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—ONE hundred and thirty-five acres arable and 45 acres wood, 2 miles from Jamesburgh, N. J. R. R.; 33 miles from New-York; buildings and land and fences in good order, and abundance of fruit; a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce. S. COCKROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 20th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 343 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF ABOUT 121 ACRES IN the town of Hyde Park, Duchess County, New-York, near the depot; well wooded and watered, with stock and farming utensils. Terms very easy. Apply to L. HURST, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED FARM of twenty acres; good land, buildings, water, &c. Inquire for three days of W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock, or, in the evening, at No. 277 West 23d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farmhouse, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT IN BROOKLYN—IN a good neighborhood, within ten or fifteen minutes' walk of either Fulton or Wall-st. Ferry—a 3-story house, with modern improvements. Address, stating location and rent, which must be low, W. M., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MODERN HOUSE, WHOLLY OR partly furnished, containing 15 or 18 rooms. Location near Broadway, and not above 20th-st. Address H. J. C., Station C, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A HOUSE WITH ONE or two acres of land, within an hour of the City; a double house, or large enough for a family of ten. Address M., Post-office box No. 3,469.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—THREE NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with private table, in a first-class family, for gentleman, wife, child and servant. Location on Union-square, Madison-square, or 5th-av. The table must be first-class, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 173 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, price, &c.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT rooms, with partial board, for gentlemen, at No. 37 Cranberry-st., between Willow and Columbia sts.; situation desirable; five minutes of Wall and Fulton Ferries.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM AND board wanted, by a respectable lady, just breaking up housekeeping, in a private family, where there are few or no boarders, west side, up town. Address S. J. C., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN, A pleasant, neatly furnished room, in the vicinity of Cooper Institute. Address R. M. C., Box, No. 123 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers offices. Inquire in the Times Counting-room.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—To lease, a most desirable corner property, near the Everett House. Lot 25 by 100 feet; house about 60 feet deep, first class. To a party with means to extend the building over the lot or lease for 21 years, with renewal, will be granted. The adjoining property, same size and description, may also be had if desired. For terms, &c., apply to WM. HARSELL, No. 48 Cliff-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, with horses and carriage if desired. The house is of brick, handsomely furnished, water, gas, bath rooms, furnace, &c., and is, in all respects one of the most desirable residences on the Island. Attached is a large garden with a plentiful supply of fruits, &c. Apply to W. T. VAN ZANDT, No. 7 New-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE PROPERTY NO. 771 Broadway, through to Mercer-st. Located opposite Astor-place and near Clinton-place. This property can be had on a 10 or 15 year lease. Lot 25x200, and very eligible for a large business. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

A NEAT NEW BROWN-STONE FRONT house to let or for sale, furnished or not, No. 80 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av., has all improvements and neatly furnished; would rent it to a small family, furnished, for $80 per month. Apply to JOHN FOLEY, No. 82 Lexington-av., or No. 169 Broadway.

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET IN the buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st. Nine lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoistwheels, &c. Good light, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—BROOKLYN—THREE-STORY AND basement brick house in Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins sts. Would be let partially furnished to a responsible party, who would board the owner in part payment of rent. Apply at No. 10 Wall-st., room No. 32.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 70 Washington-st., between the hours of 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., or at No. 39 West 34th-st., between 7 and 9 o'clock P. M.

NO. 78 BEEKMAN-ST.—TO LET—THE whole upper part of this store, with two floors in rear building. Rent $750 per annum. Inquire of P. FORD, No. 487 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

NO. 600 BROADWAY.—TO LET OR LEASE, the property No. 600 Broadway, 25x200 feet, extending to and fronting on Crosby-st., all covered with buildings. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—THE STONE HOUSE, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.; full size, with all the improvements. Will be let or sold low to a good tenant. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—NO. 21 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN Bleecker and Amity sts.; house 25 feet front, high stoop, three stories front, four stories rear. Inquire at No. 19 (next door.)

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,000-horse power; rooms large and light.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO RENT—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY house No. 105 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Inquire of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER at low rent, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, at the office of the Company, on FRIDAY, 20th inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 12th, and reopen on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Monday, the 16th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 9th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.
GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 9, 1863.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable 16th instant. Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 18th of February, both days inclusive.
H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a semi-annual Interest Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) per cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on demand.
By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable to the Stockholders on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 Broadway, Feb. 2, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of 3½ per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst., free of Government tax.
WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 10th February, inst.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues,

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessments aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 20, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM TERHUNE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber—the executor—at his place of business, No. 4 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 15, 1862.
d17-law6mW JOHN J. GLOVER, Executor.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

		JANUARY 1, 1863.
Amount of assets Jan. 1, 1862		$2,146,767 63
Amount of Premiums, Endowments, Annuities and Policy Fees received during 1862	$759,567 58	
Amount of Interest received and accrued	134,713 41	894,280 99
Total		$3,041,048 62
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for losses by death	$169,297 32	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Interest on Dividends, Annuities and Surrendered and Canceled Policies	151,606 58	
Paid Sanitary Commission and War Contribution	325 00	
Paid for Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps	3,098 24	
Paid for Salaries, and Fees to Physicians and Trustees	29,126	
Paid for Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Office Expenses, Express Charges, &c.	17,922 34	
Paid for Commissions and Agency Expenses	79,426 55	
Reduction in value of Real Estate	4,000 00	454,801 95
		$2,586,246 67
ASSETS.		
Cash in Bank	$41,241 94	
Invested in Securities created under the laws of the State of New-York and of the United States	721,861 79	
Real Estate owned by the Company	130,217 07	
Bonds and Mortgages at 7 ₩ cent. interest	458,910 00	
Premium Notes on existing Policies drawing interest	841,725 54	
Premiums due and unpaid on Policies now in force	208,132 23	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1863	69,397 43	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	45,565 38	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1863	2,553 36	
Premiums on Policies in hands of agents and in course of transmission	66,578 75	
Amount of all other property belonging to the Company	872 58	$2,586,246 07

The TRUSTEES have declared a DIVIDEND OF 35 PER CENT. UPON ALL PARTICIPATING LIFE POLICIES, now in force, which were issued twelve months prior to Jan. 1, 1863, and A PAYMENT IN CASH on and after the first Monday in March next, of THE THIRD INSTALLMENT OF 20 PER CENT. upon dividends heretofore declared from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, to those holding certificates, upon presentation at the Home Office. Those having credits will be allowed the same upon their notes at the settlement of next premium.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN,	ISAAC C. KENDALL,
JOHN M. NIXON,	JOHN L. ROGERS,
JOHN S. BUSSING,	JOHN MAIRS,
DAVID DOWS,	WILLIAM PATRICK,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	LORING ANDREWS,
WILLIAM BARTON,	RUSSELL DART,
WM. C. DUSENBERY,	WM. H. APPLETON,
JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	ROBERT B. COLLINS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,	PLINY FREEMAN.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.
MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., No. 5 St. Mark's-place.
GEORGE WILKES, M. D., No. 28 Laight-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

FIRE.	MARINE.
American,	Atlantic,
Continental,	Commercial,
Ætna,	Great Western,
Goodhue,	New-York,
Market,	Mercantile,
North American,	Orient,
Republic,	Pacific,
Security,	Sun,
Washington,	Union.

Purchased by WM. C. GILMAN & SON.
No. 46 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

SAN MATEO 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS.
SANTA CLARA 7 PER CENT. COUNTY BONDS,
Both of California, principal and interest payable only in gold. Security undoubted. Interest payable semi-annually. GEO. T. M. DAVIS, No. 47 Exchange-place.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

STOCKS AND BONDS
Bought and sold on commission, at the Brokers' Board, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, and Dealers in Government Securities and Gold.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER
BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by P. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

OFFICE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
BROOKLYN, Feb. 11, 1863.

ELECTION.—AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION, held on the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year.

JAMES FREELAND,	JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
TEUNIS J. BERGEN,	SAMUEL VAN WYCK,
HIRAM E. ST JOHN,	ALEXANDER McCUE,
EDWARD T. BACKHOUSE,	D. S. VOORHEES,
JAMES HARPER,	JAS. V. SCHOONMAKER,
LEWIS HURST,	MICHAEL NEVIN,
JOHN L. SPADER,	SAMUEL GARRISON,
HENRY J. CULLEN,	JOHN LEFFERTS,
LEVERITT H. SAGE,	CORNELIUS J. BERGEN,
PHILIP S. CROOKE,	ALEXR. W. BENNEM,
JAMES B COOPER,	JAMES TITUS,
JOHN G. SCHUMAKER,	JESSE C. ROWAN,
JOHN J. VANDERBILT,	ANDREW FITZGERALD,
HENRY TIENKEN,	STEPHEN A. DODGE,
EDWARD HARVEY,	WILLIAM SPADER.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. T. J. BERGEN having declined a reëlection, JAMES FREELAND, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
J. B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED notes were sent by mail from Boston, Feb. 11, 1863, in a letter addressed to Lewis A. Hyde, Esq., Cashier Quinebaug Bank, Norwick, Conn., and have not come to hand:
Benedict, Hall & Co.'s note, dated Dec. 10, 1862, six months, $2278 63.
Baldwin, Fisher & Co.'s note, dated Jan. 18, 1863, six months, $909 36.
Baldwin, Fisher & Co.'s note, dated Jan. 29, 1863, six months, $909 37.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating any of the above notes, payment having been stopped.
WILLIAM F. LAWRENCE, No. 23 Congress-st., Boston.
BOSTON, Feb. 14, 1863.

BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1863.

THE BANK OF BATH HAS THIS DAY filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the Bank of North America, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the Commercial Bank of Troy as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1861.
HENRY H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of preferred shares of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be closed on the 28th inst., at noon, and will remain closed till the Tuesday following. A Dividend of Seven per cent. payable in preferred stock of the Company, will be made according to the list of preferred shareholders as shown by the books on the 2d March next. JAMES M. McKINLAY, Secretary.

HALLET & CORNWELL, NO. 24 PINE-ST., Note and Exchange Brokers. Bonds, Stocks and Government Securities bought and sold on commission.
JACOB G. HALLET,
(Late with Blake Bros. & Co.)
RICH'D R. CORNWELL,
(Late with G. S. Robbins & Sons.)
NEW-YORK, Feb. 17.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILroad Company's Stock.
Jeffersonville Railroad Co. Bonds and Stock.
Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad Co. Bonds.
Metropolitan, Jersey City and other Gas Co. Stocks.
Bought by GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6.

$30,000 BROOKLYN CITY BONDS FOR SALE.—Six per cent. bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Capitalists seeking safe and permanent investments will find these bonds desirable.
H. MEIGS, Jr., & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

UNION BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1863.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—THE ANnual Election of Directors for this Bank will be held at the Banking house on Monday, the 2d day of March next. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 63 Exchange-place.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.
JAMES BLAKE,
JAMES HEALEY, Executors
au27-law6mW*

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zietung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to affect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

R. SWEET'S REMEDY CURES DYSPEPSIA. For sale by all druggists. Depot No. 93 Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $10,000 or more, to join the advertiser in the foreign agency and commission business; represents several first-class manufacturers for small wares, linen thread, Belfast and West of England goods, doing a safe and profitable business. Address, with real name, Box No. 5,051 Post-office, which will be treated confidential.

$500—**A PARTNER WANTED**—MUST BE a man of good address, to join the advertiser in a combination entertainment, paying $1,500 a month. The most exciting and popular one in the country, by which the above named sum and more can be easily realized. All matters satisfactorily explained by calling on Prof. WILLIAMS, Worden House, corner Bowery and Bayard-st.

TO TAILORS.—FOR SALE, A FIRST-CLASS customer tailoring business; established seventeen years; profits $4,000 per year; stock on hand small and worth more than it cost. $500 to $1,000 in cash required. Address Q., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 1 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS, all kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; paving with trap block Worth-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, and for fencing vacant lots on northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue and east side of Fourth-avenue, from Seventy-third to Seventy-ninth-street; south side of Seventy-ninth-street; both sides of Seventy-eighth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-sixth, Seventy-fifth, Seventy-fourth, and north side of Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; both sides of Worth-street, between Broadway and Hudson-street; west side of Broadway, both sides of Church-street, West Broadway, and east side of Hudson street, from and to points distant half way between Worth-street and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to said street, and north side of Forty-sixth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, known by ward map numbers twenty-two, twenty-three and twenty-four, block number one hundred and thirty-five.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
} Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 18, 1863.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE—FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York.—Notice is hereby given that the Duties and Taxes imposed and assessed in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, by and in pursuance of the act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt"—approved July 1, 1862, have become due and payable; and that I will attend to receive the same at my office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 17th day of February, 1863, to the 28th day of February, 1863, both inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

All persons who shall neglect to pay to me the said Duties and Taxes assessed upon them within the time above specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

JOSEPH HOXIE,
Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON BELGIAN PAVEment of the Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the following resolutions:

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

To pave Forty-seventh-street with Belgian pavement, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue.

To pave Division-street with Belgian pavement, from Bowery to Ludlow-street.

To pave Essex-street with Belgian pavement, from Division to Stanton-street, one half at the expense of the property owners.

Also, Forty-eighth-street with Belgian pavement, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, at the expense of the property owners.

JOSEPH McVAY,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Belgian Pavement.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON STREET COMMISSIONERSHIP DIFFICULTY.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate into the difficulties giving rise to and attending the controversy concerning the possession and strife for the control of the office of the Street Commissioner, formerly and for some time existing between Messrs D. D. Conover and Charles P. Devlin, will hold a meeting on THURSDAY next, the 19th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Room No 8 City Hall.

All parties desiring to furnish information to the Committee on the subject will please be in attendance.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
PETER MITCHELL,
} Special Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., in Room No. 5, City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
FREDERICK REPPER,
THOMAS BRADY,
JOHN McCONNELL,
JAMES SANFORD,
} Committee on Railroads.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 13, 1863.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the Office of the Bureau of Construction, Treasury Department, until 12 o'clock M., March 2, 1863, for GLASS, according to the following schedule of sizes and qualities. Samples of the kind of Glass estimated for to be furnished by each bidder.

FRENCH PLATE GLASS.
194 plates 42.3-16x20¾.
130 plates 49¾x20¾.
114 plates 43¾x20¾.
130 plates 48.3-16x20¾.
13 plates 48.3-16x20¾.
114 plates 43.3-16x20¾.
130 plates 27⅞x19¾.
13 plates 27⅞x25¾.
114 plates 36.11-16x20¾.

DOUBLE THICK FRENCH CRYSTAL.
32 plates 31.3-16x16.

ROUGH HAMMERED GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS.
36 plates 63x28—¾ inch thick.

All the glass to be delivered at the Treasury Building perfect and unbroken, and according to samples in thickness and quality. The whole to be delivered from the 10th of March to the 1st of April, as may be required. All bidders must send suitable guarantees of their ability to perform the contract, and the successful bidder will be required to give proper bond for the fulfillment of the contract.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids if considered for the interest of the Government to do so.

Envelopes containing bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Glass—Treasury Extension."

ISAIAH ROGERS,
Engineer in Charge Treasury Department.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., for furnishing promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal:

20 Cavalry Standards with staffs complete.
100 Cavalry Trumpets with extra mouth-pieces.
100 Infantry (copper) Bugles with extra mouth-pieces.
500 Drum-heads, snare.
1,000 Drum Cords.
500 Fifes C.
30 Regimental Index Books.
30 Regimental General Order Books.
2,000 pounds Baling Rope.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals, the time of delivery and quantity bid for, and also the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract if awarded.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE,
12TH AND GIRARD STS., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10, 1863. }

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED, and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., for promptly furnishing the Schuylkill Arsenal:

5,000 yards heavy Tow Burlap, 40 inches wide, suitable for baling, clothing, &c.
500 pounds Linen or Flax Twine, for sewing bales.
50,000 yards three-eighths inch Scarlet Worsted Lace, army standard.

Samples of the above can be seen at the Schuylkill Arsenal. Bidders will state in their proposals the quantity bid for, and the time of delivery, and also give the names of two sufficient sureties for the faithful fulfillment of the contract, if awarded. Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

G. H. CROSMAN,
D. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9, 1863.

VESSELS WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO carry COAL to the following points:
Tortugas,
Key West, Fla.,
Fort Monroe, Va.,
Alexandria, Va.,
Newbern, N. C.,
Port Royal, S. C. (Signed)
A. BOYD, Capt. and Ass't Quartermaster.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, No. 7 N. 5TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1863. }

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office up to 12 M., the 1st of March, 1863, for all the Iron Bedsteads required for the Hospital Department of the U. S. Army, up to the 1st January, 1864. The bedstead is to correspond with a pattern in this office.

R. MURRAY, Surgeon U. S. Army,
Medical Purveyor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE NEGRO?—The Anniversary of the National Freedman's Relief Association will be held at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside, and the meeting will be addressed by the President, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, and other eminent speakers. The questions involved in the condition and destiny of the emancipated negro, so vitally connected with our national interests and existence, will be the prominent subjects of discussion.

C. C. LEIGH,
F. G. SHAW,
WM. A. BUTLER,
} Committee.

WANTED—A GOOD, GENTLE, STYLISH SADDLE HORSE, black or dark bay, and medium height. Address, giving description and terms, L. D., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

WORTH $50—RECEIPT FOR MANUFACTURing French Brandy, superior to any imitation in market. Sent free by mail for $1. Address Dr. JOHN P. HOFF, No. 61 Jackson-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, GRACE, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, LOTT, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR HAVANA.
TO SAIL ON
SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The A 1 British steamship
MELITA,
Capt. CORBETT,
Carrying the U. S. Mail,
will sail as above, from Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River.

Price of passage, in current funds, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to
CHARLES A. WHITNEY,
No. 26 Broadway.
Or at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

N. B.—The British steamship SHELDRAKE will follow the MELITA, and sail on or about the 7th of March. Experienced surgeons attached to these steamers.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NORTH AMERICAN,
Capt. BURGESS, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Feb 21

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $81 and $67. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
FOR
BEAUFORT, N. C., AND PORT ROYAL, S. C.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY'S
NEW STEAMSHIP
FAH KEE,
Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 2 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal.

For freight or passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway.

The AUGUSTA DINSMORE will succeed the FAH KEE, and leave New-York on or about Feb. 28.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE.
STEAMSHIPS TO SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON, OVER NICARAGUA TRANSIT.
The steamship
AMERICA or ILLINOIS
will leave for Greytown, to connect with steamship
MOSES TAYLOR,
at noon, on SATURDAY, March 14, 1863.
For freight or passage, apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.
The new and splendid United States Mail steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. Jno. A. Post,
Will leave Pier No. 9 North River, for New-Orleans, direct, on THURSDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock noon.
Passage, with accommodations unsurpassed, $75.
Freight at reduced rates. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next vessel of their monthly freight line, to San Juan del Norte, on or about the 25th inst. The fine British schooner,
M. S. K. THORNE,
will take in cargo at Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 83 Broadway, to
JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

ETNA	Saturday	Feb. 21
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Feb. 28
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	March 7

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, March 2; SATURDAY, March 28.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

Payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House.
WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHed by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 23, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:32 P. M., (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILroad.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9 15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; for Piermont, 12 15 and 6:05 P. M.; on Mondays, 4:45 A. M.
THOS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE MADE BY J. Sherwood in favor of Newman, Onderdonk & Capron, and indorsed by them, dated Nov. 20, 1862, at four months, for Ten Hundred and Fifty-seven Dollars. All persons are cautioned against use of same, as payment has been stopped.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
POSITIVELY THE FIFTH AND LAST WEEK
OF
THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE,
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear THIS EVENING, for the
TWENTY-SEVENTH TIME,
AND
LAST REPRESENTATION BUT THREE,
in the beautiful and thrillingly effective romantic drama, entitled
LEAH,
THE FORSAKEN.
In consequence of arrangements long since made,
MISS BATEMAN
can only be witnessed in her
SUBLIME IMPERSONATION
OF THE
HEBREW MAIDEN,
FOR FOUR NIGHTS LONGER.

Miss Bateman's creation of the broken-hearted Jewish maiden has received unqualified eulogy from the public, and the severest of critics, and has attracted an uninterrupted series of the most
INTELLIGENT, REFINED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
ever assembled within the walls of a New-York theatre.

The play is presented with superb and exquisite scenery by J. B. Selwyn.

Original music, composed expressly, by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

Characteristic dresses and appointments by Messrs Phillips and Wallis.

LEAH, the Jewess .... Miss BATEMAN
and an unrivaled cast, embracing the names of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Pearson, Mr. Lanergan, Mr. Lamb, Mr. G. Andrews, Mr. Wilson, Mmes. Chanfrau, Skerrett, and the admirable chorus.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7½. Performances conclude at 10½ o'clock, affording ample time for cars, stages, &c.

In consequence of the
GREAT DEMAND FOR SEATS,
the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during
THE FINAL WEEK
OF
MISS BATEMAN'S TRIUMPHANT ENGAGEMENT.

Mr. WHEATLEY feels that he has reason to congratulate himself upon the success which has attended him in entering upon
A SECOND ENGAGEMENT
WITH THE
AMERICAN CHILD OF SONG,
CAROLINE RICHINGS,
THE GREATEST NATIVE PRIMA DONNA OF THE PRESENT DAY.
Her last engagement at this Theatre was
A PERFECT TRIUMPH,
having lasted for more than three months, and was in every respect, pecuniarily and otherwise, a
GREAT SUCCESS.

He begs to inform the public that the first musical work which will be produced in her present engagement will be
BALFE'S GREAT OPERA,
SATANELLA,
which has been for
SEVERAL MONTHS IN PREPARATION.
It will be produced under the able direction of
MR. P. RICHINGS,
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 23,
WITH ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES AND NEW APPOINTMENTS.
And sustained by a
MOST POWERFUL AND COMPLETE ORCHESTRA.
The chorus will be
NEW, HUMOROUS,
And carefully selected, while the
CORPS DE BALLET
Will offer as its
LEADING ATTRACTION
MLLE. GALETTI,
The most perfect danseuse of the day.
MONS. MARZETTI,
MAD. MARZETTI, MLLE. KATRINE,
As well as other distinguished dancers, the whole being under the direction of the
ABLE AND ACCOMPLISHED MAITRE DE BALLET,
SIGNOR RONGANI.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, 1863.
EXTRA NIGHT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MANAGEMENT.
Inauguration of a new drop-curtain and entirely new scenery.
FOR THE LAST TIME,
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON,
LA DAME AUX CAMELIAS (CAMILLE)
Office for subscriptions and reserved seats,
H. DARDONVILLE, No. 623 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN OPERA.
LAST PERFORMANCE IN BROOKLYN.
98TH OPERA NIGHT.
SATURDAY, Feb. 21.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Grand romantic opera, in four acts, by
CARL MARIA VON WEBER.
New scenery, dresses, appointments and stage effects.
CARL ANSCHUTZ .... Director.
Reserved seats, 75 cents; parquet and balcony, 50 cents; family circle, 25 cents.
Box office now open.

GERMAN OPERA, No. 485 BROADWAY.
Director .... Carl Anschutz
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 18.
JOSEPH IN EGYPT.
Grand Opera, in 3 acts, by F. Méhul.
Mad. Rotter and Messrs. Lotti, Quint, Weinlich, Graff and Kronfeld, will appear in the principal rôles.
THURSDAY, Feb. 19, (Benefit of Mr. Graff,)
FRA DIAVOLO, by Auber.

FAIRS.

LADIES' FAIR, OF THE SIXTEENTH BAPTIST CHURCH, (West 16th-st., near 8th-av.,) Feb. 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1863, AFTERNOON and EVENING. Admission 10 cents.

DRY GOODS.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
We shall open, on MONDAY, Feb. 16,
Entirely new lots of
LINEN SHEETINGS,
TABLE DAMASKS,
NAPKINS,
TOWELINGS,
DAMASK CLOTHS,
SHIRTING LINENS,
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
HUCKABUCKS,
WOR. AND COTTON
TABLE COVERINGS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
JACONETS AND
CAMBRICS.
COTTON SHIRTINGS and SHEETINGS, all the various makes suited to our
RETAIL TRADE.

All very desirable goods and worthy the attention of those intending to purchase HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS at REASONABLE PRICES.

Also a full stock of CURTAIN and COVERING GOODS.

PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

R. H. MACY.
SPRING TRADE, SPRING TRADE, 1863.
NOW OPEN, A FULL STOCK OF WHITE GOODS.
FINE FLANNELS. Best makes bleached Muslins bought before the last great rise in these goods.

Full stock of Spring and Summer Cotton Hosiery, under-wear, &c., 10 per cent under present importing prices. Lace Goods, Embroideries, Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Drapery Laces and Muslins much less than present importing prices. Full stock of French Flowers, Ribbons, Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, &c.

1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, plain.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality made Kid Gloves, stitched.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, plain.
500 doz. Ladies' best quality black Kid Gloves, stitched.
1,000 doz. Ladies' best quality white and party colored Kids.

All our Kid Gloves are our own importations, best quality and lower prices than any other house in the City.
R. H. MACY,
No. 204 and 206 6th-av, two doors below 14th-st.

TARLATANS. TARLATANS.
TARLATANS.
Now opening 1,000 pieces
WHITE, BUFF, PINK, CHERRY and BLUE
TARLATANS, at very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
Two doors below 14th st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, 65 cents; also, misses' waists and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.
GEORGE'S
PATENT HAIR CRIMPER.
On account of the great demand for this indispensable article to every lady's toilet, we have been unable to supply the market. We have just made arrangements with the patentee to keep a large supply on hand, so as to fill all orders immediately, either
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
We also continue to furnish our friends with the
"ELEGANT IMPROVED SLOAT'S ELLIPTIC SEWING-MACHINES,"
Which are considered by judges the best machines now offered to the public. Send for circulars.
H. G. SUPLEE, No. 537 Broadway.

WATER-PROOF
VIENNA AND STRELLA MATCHES.
These matches are made without sulphur, and being free from disagreeable odor, are not only very desirable but almost indispensable for use in the parlor and sleeping-chamber. They are put up in fancy colored boxes and small packages for family use, and are also carefully packed in cases for transportation. For sale wholesale and retail by
JAMES R. DEY,
No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.
P. S.—Country merchants will do well to call and examine our stock.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
The highest market price paid
by
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY
Will dispatch their next Express for Newbern and Port Royal on or about the 18th of February.
For particulars apply at our office, No. 59 Broadway.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Begin at 8, over before 11.
TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,)
Fourth time of the late Mr. Wilkins' comedy, (the best in many years,)—play, scenery, acting pronounced by Press and public perfect, entitled
HENRIETTE.
Reproduced with
APPROPRIATE SCENERY,
DRESSES, APPOINTMENTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.

Emile Le Fevre	Mr. LESTER WALLACK
(Originally acted by him.)	
M. de La Tour	Mr. Charles Fisher
M. de Blossiere	Mr. Mark Smith
Paul, originally acted by him	Mr. Floyd
Mr. Burdon	Mr. Parkes
Mons. Canard	Mr. Turner
Victor	Mr. Parsloe
Henriette	Mrs. Hoey
(Originally acted by her.)	
Madame de Blossiere	Miss Fanny Morant
(Her original character.)	
Marianne, half sister to Madame La Tour	Miss Madeline Henriques
Madame Solange	Mrs. John Sefton
Rosalie de La Tour	Mrs. Reeves
Justine	Miss Greene

THE SCENERY BY ISHERWOOD.
THURSDAY—Fourth time, the legitimate comedy,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING,
with the standard cast of the establishment.
FRIDAY—Second night of
MARRIED LIFE,
"Revived on Monday last, and received with constant laughter and applause by a very large audience."
SATURDAY—Mr. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
(Never acted here.)
MASKS AND FACES, and
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
MONDAY—Fourth night of HENRIETTE.
Box-book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 o'clock.
To be repeated—"Money," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," "The Provoked Husband" "The School for Scandal," "The Road to Ruin," "Pauline," and "The Magic Marriage."

WALLACK'S.
MR. CHARLES FISHER'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 21,
Never acted here,
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH
AND
MASKS AND FACES.

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LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress .... Miss Laura Keene
Doors open at 7; commences quarter before 8 o'clock.
GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW FAIRY EXTRAVAGANZA.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
SEVENTH WEEK
Of the successful engagement of the
QUEEN OF COMEDY AND SONG,
defender of the faith in fun, &c.,
MRS. JOHN WOOD.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS.

Mrs. John Wood	as	Queen Lucidora
Mrs. John Wood	as	Page Pitchin
Mrs. John Wood	as	As an old Jew Pedler
Mr. Walcot, Sr.	as	The King
The Arab Giant	as	Galifron

A New Overture, composed by Mr. Thomas Baker.
New and Gorgeous Scenery by Minard Lewis.

Queen Lucidora	Mrs. John Wood
Plucky Pitchin	Mrs. John Wood
Original Jacobs	Mrs. John Wood
King Lachrymoso	Mr. Walcot, Senior
Prince Naryred	Mrs. Sedley Brown
Count Pleniposo	Mr. J. T. Raymond
Viscount Verysoso	Mr. Marlowe
Marquis Fiddlefaddle	Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Lord Cut	Mr. W. Lennox
Lord Thrust	Mr. S. Robson
Molly Mopsa, Housemaid to the Queen	Miss Ione Burke
Papilotina	Miss Isabella Nickinson
Gallipon, a giant, twelve feet in his shoes	The Arab Giant
A. Carp, an odd fish completely out of water	Mr. Sealy
A. Crow, an old acquaintance	Mr. Williams
An Owl, an illustrious foreigner	Mr. Hooter
Fairy Windup	Miss M. Thompson

Maids of Honor, Courtiers, Guards, &c., by a powerful Chorus and Corps de Ballet.
To commence with the Comedietta entitled
REGULAR FIX.
Seats secured ten days in advance.

WINTER GARDEN.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7½.
THIS EVENING, (Wednesday,) Feb. 18,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear by
SPECIAL DESIRE
In his grand rôle of
HAMLET.
On THURSDAY, 19th,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will appear as
IAGO.
On FRIDAY, 19th,
as
RICHARD III.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART—NO. 652 Broadway, near Bond-st. The great original panorama of the MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR, every evening at 7½, and Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children 15 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

DEERPARK INSTITUTE,
PORT JERVIS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
(Three hours from New-York, on N. Y. and Erie R.)

Among the best schools for the education of ladies, DEERPARK INSTITUTE has taken a very high place. In view of all its merits, it can truly be said to have no superior in this country. Its Principal has had a long and successful experience in conducting such a school, and employs thoroughly accomplished teachers in each of its departments. The Preparatory Department of two, and Collegiate of three years, give time for a complete course of study in English, Mathematics, and the Latin and French languages, besides also the ornamental branches, Music, vocal and instrumental, and Drawing and Painting. But time and teachers are not all that is necessary. A good home, securing the health and comfort of the pupils, is very important. In this respect this institution has no equal in the land. The building, of brick, has spacious halls, parlors, school and lodging rooms, finished and furnished in a manner unsurpassed by any other used for such a purpose in the United States. The table fare is of the best kind, corresponding to the rest of the establishment.

The following testimony is from a patron and frequent visitor of the school:

The undersigned having patronised the Deerpark Institute from its opening, and from occasional visits, cordially commends it to parents and guardians as an excellent place for young ladies desiring an education. For thorough instruction, wholesome discipline, good moral and religious influence, and generous, healthy fare, it stands unsurpassed. In addition, it has advantages seldom enjoyed, connected with the building itself, tending to the comfort, convenience, and health of the pupils.

S. W. MILLS,
Pastor of Reformed Dutch Church of Port Jervis.

The Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 25.
For circulars address the Principal
Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL
YONKERS, N. Y.
For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN.
Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The seventy-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution, for thorough instruction in the Natural Sciences, and in Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering, will commence Feb. 18, 1863, when students will be admitted to advanced standing in the two lower classes.

The Annual Register, containing full information, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—NEW-YORK, Feb. 18, 1863.—Notice is hereby given that an adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held at the Institute, No. 487 5th-av., on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 18, 1863, at 8 o'clock, when the annual report will be presented, and an election held for five Trustees. The poll will be open at 8 o'clock, and remain open half an hour. By order of the Board of Trustees.
F. N. OTIS, Secretary.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Monticello, Sullivan County, N. Y. Summer Term, of 20 weeks, begins April 27, 1863. Board, and tuition in English, $80. Languages extra. Location beautiful and healthy. Instruction thorough and discipline strict. Address J. B. NIXON, A. M., Monticello, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 9. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

ANY GENTLEMAN FORMING A CLASS of five extra pupils can have his own taught gratuitously, three hours daily. Address GOVERNESS, Station D. Reference given.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER OR AS COMPANION TO A LADY.—Situation wanted for a young girl who has lately left school, as assistant teacher or as companion to a lady; she will be glad of any suitable employment that will insure her a respectable and quiet home; a large salary not required; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 53 West 33d-st.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, QUALIFIED TO teach English, French and Latin, is in quest of a position where tuition in the above three hours per day would be deemed a recompense for board. Locality not important. Address LOUISA RUDOLPH, Box No. 172 *Times* Office, New-York.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS.—A young lady, who has taught for some time in a French seminary, wishes a situation, either as teacher in a private school or governess; teaches highest English branches, Latin, French, music, &c., drawing; best of references. Address, for a week, No. 32 Bond-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES a position as daily or resident governess for English and French; salary moderate. Address R., American Tract Society, No. 150 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
BRILLIANT AND TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
THE WARRENENTHUSIASM REVIVED!
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
LITTLE MINNIE WARREN,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
THE EMPRESS OF BEAUTY,
Sister of the late
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
MISS LAVINIA WARREN,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
NOW MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
FAIRY LITTLE BRIDESMAID,
on the occasion of
THE MARRIAGE OF GEN. TOM THUMB,
has already become the ruling star at the Museum.
THE ADMIRED OF ALL ADMIRERS,
and universally pronounced the
MOST WONDERFUL OF ALL HUMAN BEINGS,
a mere speck of humanity,
TWENTY-FIVE INCHES HIGH!
and
WEIGHS BUT NINETEEN POUNDS!!
The smallest mature lady ever known, yet
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
PERFECT IN FORM!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
SWEET AND BEAUTIFUL FACE!!
and every way charming and pleasing.
She will be on exhibition at all hours, from 10 o'clock forenoon, till 9 P. M., on the platform in the Main Hall of the Museum, and on the Stage in the Lecture-Room, between the acts of the play, in company with
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
COMMODORE NUTT, the $30,000 NUTT,
the two making, by far,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
THE SMALLEST PAIR OF HUMAN BEINGS,
ever seen on the face of the globe—smaller, even, than the illustrious
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND WIFE.
Also, to be seen at all hours, day and evening,
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
FROM THE RIVER NILE, IN EGYPT,
THE GREAT LIVING SEA LION,
WEIGHS OVER 1,200 POUNDS, AND EATS SIXTY POUNDS OF FISH DAILY!
WHAT IS IT? OR MAN-MONKEY.
ALBINO FAMILY, FROM MADAGASCAR,
MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON,
the largest bear ever captured alive.
GRAND AQUARIA; LIVING SEAL; MONSTER SNAKES; HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c., &c.
BOUCICAULT'S GREAT IRISH DRAMA.
COLLEEN BAWN,
OR,
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
This Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 7½ o'clock.
MR. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER,
appears at each performance in his inimitable Songs.
Admission 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.

Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies	$10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman	5 00
Ladies' Tickets	2 50
Minors under 15 years of age	3 00

Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
REV. J. C. FLETCHER.
A NEW LECTURE.
"TWO THOUSAND MILES UP THE AMAZON,"
At the Cooper Institute.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, 1863.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor-place; down-town office, No. 59 Liberty-st., and the book and music stores on Broadway.
300 SEATS HAVE BEEN RESERVED.
For sale only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st. Price 50 cents.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED by Rev. HOWARD OSGOOD, on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts., at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; may be had of the Trustees, or at the door. Subject: *Fanaticism of the day in reference to the Proclamation of the President on Emancipation.*

MRS. HULDAH ALLEN, M. D., STILL continues her Lectures to Ladies, in the basement of Dr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, at 3½ o'clock P. M., TO-DAY, (Wednesday.) Subject—*Healthy Children.* Admission, 20 cents.

FREE LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN.—Rev. PETER STRYKER will deliver a Lecture before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, at their Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av. and 9th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Conversation.* Tickets to be had at the Rooms. Admission free.

LECTURE.—REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., will deliver a lecture on *Egypt and the Religion of the Ancient Egyptians,* at the Church of the Mediator, in the lecture-room, corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Feb. 18, 1863, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. Admission free.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.—427.

In withdrawing from the late partnership of Lighte & Bradburys, and by the purchase of the interest of one of the former partners, the subscriber has been enabled to secure a
SPLENDID STOCK
of elegant piano-fortes, of the most thorough workmanship, beautiful tone, elastic touch, and perfect finish in all respects. These instruments he is now enabled to offer to cash customers at a trifling advance upon old rates, notwithstanding every kind of piano-forte material has advance from 20 to 60 per cent. The profession and the public are invited to examine. Every instrument FULLY WARRANTED.
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.,
one block east of Broadway, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competion; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

PIANOS.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF Pianos, at the new warerooms of HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, just below Stewart's new store. These instruments embrace all the late improvements, overstrung bass, full iron frame, all made of the very best seasoned materials, and are now acknowledged to be equal to any made for depth and purity of tone, and are fully warranted for five years.

N. B.—First-class pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased within one year.
HAINES BROS., No. 758 Broadway, New-York.

MASON & HAMLIN'S HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS—Recommended by Zundel, Morgan, Chas. Wels, Wollenhaupt, Wolsohn, Mosenthal, Magrath, Flint, Theo. Hagen, Wm. Mason and other of the most distinguished organists, as "the best instruments of their class." Prices $50 to $400 each. Warerooms in New-York, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st.
MASON BROTHERS.

A VERY FINE ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND ROSEWOOD PIANOS in good order, just received, will be sold or rented low. Best of new Pianos at great bargains. T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 726 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—SEVEN-OCTAVE pianos, superior in richness, depth and brilliancy of tone, with light, powerful and elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, from $175 to $250. Also, durable second-hand pianos.
J. G. DAVIES, No. 487 Broome-st.

NO ONE LIKE A MOTHER, 25c.; 'TIS Hard to Give the Hand Where the Heart Can Never Be, 25c.; Never Despond—Reply to No One to Love, 25c.; Dime Violin Books, Nos. 17 and 18; Hibernia Collection Violin, 50c, Italian Violin and Guitar Strings, Music, &c., mailed post-paid.
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GOOD TENOR singer in a Presbyterian Church quartette choir; must have a real tenor voice, and read well; no others need apply. Address, with true name, MUSIC, Station D, Bible House.

A BASS SINGER, WITH A RICH, POWERFUL and well cultivated voice, desires a situation as basso in a first class quartet, or as conductor of a choir in some Protestant church of this City; well acquainted with the Episcopal service; best of City references given. Address F. E., No. 9 University-place, New-York, Room No. 18.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

Hindman's Army Completely Demoralized.

Three Hundred of His Men Frozen to Death.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

letter to Gen. Davidson, from a person who accompanied a recent scout to Batesville, says that the rebel Gen. Hindman's army is utterly demoralized and totally inefficient. Three hundred of his troops were frozen to death during their retreat from Van Buren. Hindman was once ordered to Vicksburgh, but his men refused to go. Upward of 200 deserters were concealed in the brush, 20 miles from Batesville, which town, with a large majority of the people, is in favor of a permanent occupation of the country by the Federal army.

ANOTHER SCOUT TO THE ARKANSAS.

Fayetteville, Ark., Feb. 12, 1863.

Maj.-Gen. Curtis:

Lieut.-Col. Stewart has just returned from a scout to Arkansas River. One hundred men crossed the river near the mouth of Frog Bayou, had a skirmish with Carroll's command, and scattered them. Then they marched two miles into the country, on the other side, destroyed the rebel camp and burned their stores. Afterward they attacked and routed a part of Carroll's command on this side of the river, eight miles east of Van Buren, killing several. Carroll was attempting to cut off Col. Stewart's return, but has been foiled in the undertaking. About forty prisoners were captured. Our loss is one man made prisoner and one drowned. Quite a number of horses, mules, and a considerable quantity of arms have fallen into our hands.

M. La Rue Harrison,
Colonel Commanding Post.

NEWS FROM VICKSBURGH.

A Brisk Skirmish near Lake Providence—Many Rebels Killed, and 32 taken Prisoners—Ninety Horses Captured, &c.

Chicago, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

A special dispatch from Cairo, dated Wednesday last, says that a Federal scouting party met a body of the enemy five miles back of Lake Providence, when a warm engagement ensued. The Federals lost a few men. Many rebels were killed and 32 taken prisoners. Ninety horses were captured.

Cairo, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

The steamer *Polar Star* brings Vicksburgh dates of Wednesday. The work on the canal, at Lake Providence and at Yazoo Pass, was progressing.

The Fourteenth Wisconsin and Eleventh Illinois regiments were attacked, near Lake Providence on Tuesday, by three rebel regiments. The latter were repulsed and a number taken prisoners; one account says an entire Mississippi regiment.

The steamer *White Cloud*, bound from St. Louis to Memphis, was searched at Island No. 10, and a rebel mail found on board.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—The Gunboat Wyandotte Gone to Sea, &c.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Feb. 16.

About 400 rebel prisoners arrived here this morning on the Baltimore mailboat from Fort McHenry, and about the same number is expected tomorrow morning. The steamboat *State of Maine* will then convey them to City Point.

The United States gunboat *Wyandotte* went to sea this morning.

The schooners *Minerva* and *J. P. Nickerson*, which went ashore at Old Point in the recent storm, have been taken off by the wreckers, and the *Nickerson* sailed this morning.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

The Whitney battery *Keokuk* has had a new connecting valve put on board and is now ready for sea. She will be completed next week, and the authorities regard her as one of the most valuable vessels of our iron-clad fleet. The statement that she had not sufficient means of egress from the engine-room is erroneous. Capt. Rhind will command her. The builder of this vessel has asked permission to accompany her South, so great is his faith in her efficiency.

The regular navy-built corvette *Juniata* sailed for the South for the fourth time from Philadelphia on Monday. It has now been ascertained that it is the hull with which there is so much trouble, and that the imperfections of the machinery are of a secondary character.

There are indications that the 11 and 15-inch guns hitherto regarded as monsters in their way, will be eclipsed by ordnance of twice their size. Contracts have already been made for 20-inch guns, and experiments are making for 25 and 30-inch. This, with gunboats, will at least show the progress of war on land and sea. Firing arms by electricity is another of the experiments of the few days past.

Commander Preble, who was cashiered, is reinstated, and under orders for active service.

The headquarters of the Twelfth United States infantry have been transferred from Fort Hamilton to the field. Lieut. R. B. Minimack, Regimental Adjutant, and Drum-Major Wm. Lowe, with a drum and fife corps, and a detachment of recruits, passed through Washington on Friday morning. Major L. S. Bruen, the senior Major of the regiment, remains at Fort Hamilton to superintend the recruiting service of the regiment.

Six or eight officers of the Fourth United States infantry, who for several months past have been on recruiting and mustering service in New-York, Vermont and elsewhere, have been ordered to join their regiments in the field. Among these officers are Capt. S. M. Sprole, for some time executive officer and commanding the permanent party on Governor's Island, Capt. F. H. Bates and Lieut. John Miller, recruiting officers in Chatham-street. Capt. Bates has been relieved by Capt. Wm. Dickinson, Third Infantry.

The Alabama at Jamaica.

We have some particulars of the reception of the pirate *Alabama* at Kingston.

She remained in port for five days, and during that time sixty-five of her crew were on shore. Her whole complement of men was 130, but great insubordination prevailed among them, and those on shore positively refused to return. It was with the utmost difficulty Semmes was able to preserve the number of his crew and carry his ship out of the harbor. It would have been impossible so to do but for the active assistance of an English magistrate and merchant, named Colthirst, who gave orders to the Chief of Police to have the seamen arrested and sent on board. As soon as the Mayor of Kingston heard of this action of Mr. Colthirst, he countermanded the order, but it was too late. All but four of the men by that time had been returned to the *Alabama* by the police, in obedience to Colthirst's order.

Our informant was frequently on board the *Alabama* during her stay at Port Royal (a place about ten miles from Jamaica.) He describes the vessel as less formidable than he had supposed. She is comparatively a small craft, of six or seven hundred tons burden, but is evidently built for speed. Her armament consists of four Blakely guns on either side, and an enormous pivot-gun on her bow.

Semmes and his officers had abundance of money, principally in gold. The demand Treasury notes which Semmes stole from the steamer *Ariel*, amounting to about $8,000, were exchanged for gold at Kingston.

During her engagement with the *Hatteras*, the *Alabama* sustained serious injuries. The shot of the *Hatteras* passed twice through her bulwarks, and a shell pierced her stern just above the rudder, making an aperture three or four feet in diameter. Of this latter injury, however, her officers were not aware until they reached Kingston, though greatly puzzled during her trip from Galveston to understand why the vessel made so much water. The ostensible reason for her cordial reception in a British port was that she had put in in distress. British neutrality, therefore, was quietly laid on the shelf for the time being.

Our informant also says that the *Alabama* took in four hundred tons of coal and immense quantities of stores during her stay in port. She left Port Royal on the 30th of January.

It was reported at Port-au-Prince that the *Alabama* had made two or three new prizes within six days after her departure from Port Royal. This news was received by express from Jacmel, and it was added that two Captains of captured American vessels had been landed by Semmes.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Messrs. Foot, Davis, Collamer and Howe presented petitions for camp hospital and ambulance corps.

Mr. King, of New-York, (Rep.,) presented the resolutions adopted at Turner Hall, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and a petition asking for equal privileges to all telegraph companies.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the collection of foreign postage in coin.

The Chair presented the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting held at the Cooper Institute in New-York, by Eli Thayer and others, relative to the colonization of Florida.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill reorganizing the Engineer Corps. He also, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill to authorize contracts to be made with those States which have advanced pay to the soldiers.

Mr. Wade, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to regulate the public amusements of the City of Washington.

Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, (Rep.,) called up the bill to prevent agents of the Government, as well as members of Congress and officers of the Government, from taking any consideration for procuring place, office or contracts. Passed.

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, (Rep.,) called up the bill dividing Michigan into two Judicial Districts, and regulating the time of holding the Courts.

Mr. Trumbull opposed the bill.

After some discussion the bill was postponed.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, (Rep.,) called up the bill authorizing letters-of-marque and reprisal.

Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Fortification bill without amendment.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill to incorporate the Institution for the Education of Colored Youth in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Grimes briefly urged the passage of the bill for letters-of-marque. He contended that the propriety of establishing volunteer forces on the sea was the same as it was to do the same thing on land. It would do for the nations of the Old World, who depended upon large standing armies, to agree to treaties against letters-of-marque; but could we, of this country, afford to forego our ancient policy in this respect? There could be no difference in the morality or policy, whether captures were made by a seventy-four-gun ship or a fishing-smack. He was not prepared to give up our ancient policy, but he considered this a favorable time to reaffirm our ancient doctrines of maritime rights. Though the rebels might have no commerce, yet they had vessels of war preying upon our commerce. But he frankly avowed that it was his desire to place on the record a general law on this subject, and to give the President all the power necessary to "let slip the dogs of war," in case of complications with any Power. The people of the Northwest were truly loyal, and he believed he represented their wishes in upholding this bill.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought the bill, instead of upholding the ancient policy, would only tend to overthrow all the ancient traditions of the Republic, and bring new and difficult embarrassments upon the nation. This was a bill to establish privateers, whose only reward was booty, against an enemy, who had no commerce and no booty, as an incentive to enterprise. If more vessels were needed, he would have them hired and placed under the control of the Government; and not send out these self-regulating cruisers. He could see nothing but danger of complication with the great Powers, who had solemnly declared against this system of privateering. This nation had always declined to pass any general law on this subject, having always required a special act of Congress specifying a limited time. He quoted from a number of authorities against the principle of privateering, and contended that there was nothing to be obtained by this bill that could not better be obtained in another way. He would not say that the Government should never resort to this policy, but this was no time to adopt it.

Mr. McDougall, of California, (Dem.,) could see no ground for the objections of the Senator from Massachusetts, unless on the hypothesis that he belonged to the peace establishment. He could see no reason why, in time of war, our most effective force on the sea should not be used against the enemy. He contended that it had been the policy of the country, instead of raising large standing armies and navies, to resort to volunteering on land and their most effective force on the sea. Our commerce to-day was in danger from the private armed vessels of the rebels. They had been allowed by other nations to issue letters-of-marque and grant commissions, entitling them to enter foreign ports; and yet we stood questioning whether we should grant power to private vessels to seize these vessels. If letters-of-marque had been granted at the commencement of the war, there would have been no running the blockade. He especially wanted the bill to pass, because he believed that before Congress met again we should be at war with a foreign Power, and should need all our force on sea and land.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said one great objection to this system was that it seemed to be a remnant of comparatively ancient barbarism to send out vessels to take private property of the enemy on the sea. It was agreed now, by the ordinary laws of war, that the private property of an enemy on the land was not subject to capture. Civilization had made progress in war, and it would seem that the same rule would apply on water as well as on land. But had we been permitted to make this progress in civilization? If not, then we ought not to be held responsible. Only a few years ago this nation proposed to the other nations of the world to make the law the same on sea as on land, and to exempt private property from seizure. But those nations refused to allow us to make this progress. Those nations, which possessed such great navies, declared that the property should be subject to seizure by their great navies. But this country, whose policy had been against great navies, should not be allowed to seize this property by private vessels. If we did, we should be branded as barbarous. It should only be seized then by their great navies and for their benefit. But this was a principle which would not do, and by which this nation was not bound.

Mr. Dixon, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) thought that there was no necessity for a measure of this kind. We had no war with a foreign country, and the rebels had no commerce. It was not necessary to abandon a right of this kind. But should we in a time of peace with all foreign countries pass a measure of this kind? He thought it would only be attended with evil consequences. He was not willing, without any necessity, to resort to this policy, which was only a kind of legalized piracy, and which might be attended with unpleasant complications with foreign Powers.

Mr. Davis said the rebels had only a few fast vessels, but no commerce. If these vessels were captured, it would be an end of the matter. He could see no necessity for such measure at this time.

After further discussion a substitute was offered by Mr. Grimes, authorizing the President, in all domestic and foreign wars, to issue letters-of-marque and make all needful regulations. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, which was adopted, limiting the authority conferred by the act to three years.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment, confining the operation of the bill to the suppression of the rebellion. He argued that we should not put anything in the bill like a menace. When we were engaged in a foreign war, there would be time enough to meet that question.

Mr. McDougall asked the Senator, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, if we were not now threatened with foreign complications.

Mr. Sumner said he had no information that was not open to the Senate.

Mr. McDougall believed that before the meeting of another Congress we should be involved in a foreign war, and he wanted to have the country prepared.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 13, Nays 22.

Mr. Sumner offered an amendment, as a substitute, reviving the Acts of 1812 and 1813, concerning letters-of-marque, and applying them to that portion of the United States now in insurrection. Rejected.

Mr. Sumner offered another amendment as a substitute, authorizing the Secretary of War to hire any vessels for national service, putting them in charge of officers commissioned by the United States, and giving them the character of national ships.

Rejected—Yeas, 8; Nays, 28.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a substitute, authorizing the President to pay any vessel, regularly put into commission, three times the value of any ship or ships captured, belonging to the States now in insurrection. Rejected.

The bill then passed by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Arnold, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Harding, Harlan, Harris, Hicks, Howe, King, Lane of Kansas, Latham, McDougall, Morrill, Nesmith, Rice, Sherman, Turpie, Wade, Wilson of Massachusetts—27.

Nays—Messrs. Davis, Dixon, Henderson, Howard, Lane of Indiana, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wilson of Missouri—9.

Mr. Latham, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate what steps have been taken by him to investigate the fraudulent transactions in the Custom house at New-York, referred to in his last annual report; and if any communications have been made thereon by the Solicitor of the Treasury, or any officer of the Custom-house; and to communicate the same to the Senate.

Mr. Fessenden, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. Harris, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to guarantee to certain States a Republican form of Government.

Mr. Foster, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) called up the bill to facilitate proof for the allowance of pensions. Passed.

Mr. Foster also called up the bill to give greater efficiency to the judicial system of the United States. Passed.

The Senate then went into Executive Session, after which it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

On motion of Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army under Gen. Grant, and to report what legislation is necessary to secure the utmost possible skill and attention in the care of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Mr. Edwards, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill providing for crediting to every Indian tribe the funds held for it in trust, and now invested in bonds and other securities, and giving authority for the sale of said bonds and securities, and the payment of the proceeds into the Treasury of the United States; and also for the payment of the interest at five per cent. on the credit to any tribe entered as aforesaid. The whole amount to be disposed of is about three millions.

Mr. Porter, of Indiana, (Rep.,) reported a bill, which was passed, changing the time of holding Circuit and District Courts in Indiana.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked leave to offer a preamble, setting forth that a man named Peabody, of New-York, holds the office of Civil Judge in New-Orleans; and a resolution, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire and report what are his powers and duties, whether prescribed by the laws or the President, and whether the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy has power thus to appoint Civil Judges.

Mr. Blake, of Ohio, (Rep.,) objected to the reception of the resolution.

The Indian Appropriation bill passed.

The House resumed the consideration of the Louisiana election case.

Mr. Crisfield, of Maryland, (Union,) argued to show that the law of the State was violated as to the time of voting and rights of voters.

Mr. Hahn, one of the claimants for a seat, maintained that the principle which underlies this Republic is representation on this floor. He alluded to the remark made here by a gentleman, who merely understood that New-Orleans was a hot-bed of secession. He proceeded to show, to the contrary, that in December last 8,000 good and loyal citizens, boldly, manfully, patriotically, against the threats of Secessionists, came to the polls and sent two representatives to Congress. Secession in Louisiana was a mere usurpation of Benjamin, Slidell, and other leading spirits. The people would never be bound by their acts. They would cling to the Union until all hope was gone, and until there was an absolute refusal to have them in the Union.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, (Dem.,) inquired whether there had been public meetings in the First and Second Districts.

Mr. Hahn replied affirmatively, adding that those assembled passed resolutions calling on the Military Governor to issue a proclamation of election.

Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) wished to know how many loyal men had been furnished to the army.

Mr. Hahn replied that when Gen. Butler's army came to New-Orleans, it was much diminished. But he filled up the vacancies by two thousand enlistments. Beside this there were formed two Louisiana regiments of loyal soldiers, making 4,000 men, in a short space of time. This did not include 3,000 colored soldiers. He said the loyal people of the two Districts, now sought to be represented, recognize and approve of Gov. Shepley's acts. After replying to the several objections urged against their admission, he said they stood by the Union, because it was the most perfect that the wit of man ever devised. To-day they were ready to make any sacrifice to remain as a part of the Union. In conclusion, he made an earnest and patriotic appeal for their admission, showing the important consequences which would result from having Louisiana represented.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) argued in favor of the Report of the Committee on Elections, taking the ground that the local laws of a country remain in force while the territory is held by the title of the conqueror; and that the appointment of a military Governor from the circumstances becomes a necessity. The Committee looked through all laws to see whether there was behind them that which gave them vitality. When the utterance of the voice of the people was secured, it was no matter whether it was in one form or another. The attempt at an iron grasp upon the elections had signally failed. The resolutions reported by the Committee on Elections declared Benjamin F. Flanders and Michael Hahn were entitled to seats, the former from the First and the latter from the Second District of Louisiana.

Mr. Yeaman offered as a substitute the following:

Resolved, That the proclamation issued by George S. Shepley, styling himself Military Governor of Louisiana, on the 14th of November, appointing an election for Wednesday, the 3d of December, 1862, for Representatives of the First and Second Districts of Louisiana, was null and void, without the authority of law, and imparts no validity to the election of Benj. F. Flanders.

Resolved, That the election of Benj. F. Flanders, appearing to have been free and unrestrained, and in accordance with the laws of Louisiana, except as to the day of the election, and not being directed by the Governor of that State, the action of the electors is ratified and confirmed, and Mr. Flanders is entitled to a seat in this House.

(The resolutions as to Michael Hahn are similar.)

The substitute was rejected—yeas 11, nays 115.

The House then adopted the resolutions of the Committee of Elections, declaring Messrs. Flanders and Hahn entitled to seats, by a vote of 92 against 44.

Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Alley, Arnold, Babbitt, Bailey, Baxter, Blair of Virginia, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffington, Calvert, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clements, Colfax, Cravens, Cutter, Dawes, Delano, Delaplaine, Dunn, Edwards, Ely, Fenton, Samuel C. Fessenden, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Fisher, Franchot, Frank, Gooch, Goodwin, Granger, Grider, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Holman, Hooper, Hutchins, Kellogg of Michigan, Kellogg of Illinois, Kerrigan, Lehman, Loomis, Low, McIndoe, McKean, McKnight, Marston, Menzies, Mitchell, Moorhead, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Phelps, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sedgwick, Segar, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Smith, Spaulding, Stratton, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Trowbridge, Van Wyck, Verree, Walker, Wallace, Webster, Wheeler, Whaley, White of Indiana, Wickliffe, Windom, Worcester, Wright, Yeaman—92.

Nays—Messrs. Allen of Ohio, Ancona, Ashley, Beaman, Biddle, Bingham, Frederick A. Conkling, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cox, Crisfield, Davis, Eliot, Harding, Johnson, Julian, Kelley, Knapp, Lansing, Law, McPherson, May, Morris, Noble, Norton, Nugent, Odell, Pendleton, Porter, Robinson, Sargeant, Sherman, Shiel, Sloan, Stevens, Stiles, Trimble, Vallandigham, Van Horn, Voorhees, Wadsworth, White of Ohio, Wilson, Woodruff—44.

Mr. Hahn was sworn in as a member.

Mr. Flanders was not present.

The case of Lewis McKenzie, claiming an election from Virginia, was taken up.

Mr. Dawes explained that the election was without the authority of law, and that the loyal voters had no opportunity to vote.

Mr. McKenzie briefly advocated his claims, when the question was taken on the resolution, that he was not entitled to a seat, and it was adopted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide ways and means for the support of the Government.

All the amendments were acted on, and the House adjourned.

Anniversary of the Ratification of the Treaty of Ghent.

The Eighth Ward Pioneer Clay Club celebrated, for the twenty-fourth time, last evening, at the Apollo Rooms, the anniversary of the ratification of the Treaty of Ghent. A brilliant assemblage was present, among which De Peyster Ogden, Esq., Prof. Mapes, and others of note, were prominent. The room was tastefully decorated, and everything that could be done for the entertainment of the guests was done. Seldom has the Club given a more delightful entertainment. Letters of regret for non-attendance were received from President Lincoln, Millard Fillmore, Geo. Opdyke, W. A. Darling, Francis Granger, R. B. Van Valkenberg, Hon. Mr. Maynard, Daniel Ullman, and others. Among the ornaments of the room were two portraits of Henry Clay, painted by Mrs. Folsom, of the Eighth Ward. During the evening, the Club entertained its distinguished guests with a social glass, and complimentary toasts were given and responded to by James M. Murray, S. J. Wilken, Jos. M. Price, De Peyster Ogden, Prof. Mapes, Supervisor Sheridan Shook, Capt. B. Price, and others. The following are the officers of the Club:

President—Joseph M. Price.

Vice-Presidents—James M. Murray, A. Bleakley, David J. Oakley, Horatio N. Mott, James Shaw, James Webb, John J. Shaw, Joseph D. Martin, Luther Morey, George Merritt, William West, John J. Silcock.

Treasurer—John E. Miller.

Recording Secretary—W. F. T. Chapman.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles E. Gildersleve.

Reception Committee.—Chas. F. Gildersleve, James M. Murray, Wm. F. T. Chapman, Josiah K. Mack, Henry S. Bancker.

Floor Committee.—Alfred Brady, James Murray, Jr., Charles S. Miller, Luther Morey, Charles C. Wilson, Joseph D. Martin.

Supper Committee.—Charles F. Thompson, James Webb, John E. Miller, George Merritt, Wm. West.

Arrival of the Haytian Minister.

The steamer *Talisman*, which arrived in this City on Saturday, from Port-au-Prince, brought hither as a passenger Hon. Ernest Roumain, Consul-General and *Chargé d'Affaires* from Hayti to the Government of the United States. Mr. Roumain was formerly a Colonel Aid-de-Camp to President Geffrard. He is accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. D. Bruno, and will proceed to Washington next week.

Mr. Roumain reports the condition of Hayti as very promising. The crops are good, and all the colonists who are willing to work are doing well.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, Feb. 17.

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	78,431,000
Specie	7,794,000
Due from other banks	14,095,500
Due to other banks	17,070,700
Deposits	34,908,000
Circulation	8,001,000

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

List of Nominations Recommended for Confirmation.

The Military Committee of the United States Senate have recommended the following nominations for confirmation:

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Regular Promotions.—Lieut.-Col. Timothy P. Andrews, Deputy Paymaster-General, to be Paymaster-General, with the rank of Colonel, Sept. 6, 1862, *vice* Larned, deceased.

Maj. Hiram Leonard, to be Deputy Paymaster-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Sept. 6, 1862, *vice* Andrews, promoted.

To be Additional Paymasters in the Volunteer Force.

D. D. S. Brown, N. Y.
J. H. Mayborn, Ill.
George O. Brastow, Mass.
Robert M. Lee, Penn.
Samuel C. Staples, Conn.
George Pomeroy, N. Y.
James B. Sheridan, Penn.
John A. Sabin, N. Y.
William Collamer, Vt.
Stephen A. Walker, Vt.
John S. Fillmore, Col. Ter.
Elihu Griffin, Ind.
Henry A. Prendergast, N. Y.
Augustus H. Boyden, Ill.
George E. Glenn, Ohio.
Jeremiah Fenno, Me.
Thomas K. Osgood, Me.
Charles G. Eustis, Me.
A. H. Hoyt, N. H.
Henry McFarland, N. H.
Simeon Marston, N. H.
Chas. W. Woodman, N. H.
S. D. Farnsworth, N. H.
Nathan Thayer, N. Y.
James E. Walker, N. Y.
Otis C. Whitehead, N. Y.
Albert D. Robinson, N. Y.
Charles D. Desher, N. J.
David Gould, N. J.
Jacob Herbert, N. J.
Samuel Bell, Penn.
John W. Beazell, Penn.
Jesse C. Dickey, Penn.
Theo D. Greenawalt, Penn.
David Heap, Penn.
James Harper, Penn.
James W. Johnston, Penn.
W. B. Mendenhall, Penn.
Edwin L. Moore, Penn.
W. B. Norris, Penn.
Wm. H. Nicols, Penn.
George J. Riche, Penn.
John W. Walker, Penn.
Francis B. Warner, Penn.
Thomas J. Wilson, Md.
John W. Dodridge, Va.
Wm. A. Rucker, Dist. Col.
W. G. Fullerton, Ky.
Ralph S. Hart, Mo.
Wm. C. Jones, Mo.
J. R. Wheeler, Kansas.
J. W. Brigden, Ohio.
Orville W. Ballard, Ohio.
Frank E. Foster, Ohio.
John P. Gould, Ohio.
Calvin Holmes, Ohio.
Charles C. Baily, ——.
Thos. Lee Carnahan, Ohio.
Guy K. Cleavland, Minn.
John P. McGrath, Missouri.
Geo. W. Dyer, Maine.
John T. Denny, New-York.
Edward H. Gratiot, Wis.
Samuel C. Harbert, N J.
Wm. Holloway, Kentucky.
J. C. Hewey, Maine.
W. L. Kennon, Ohio.
Christian Long, Penn.
Brantz Mayer, Maryland.
Gideon W. Palmer, Penn.
Wm. S. Striker, New-Jersey.
G. W. Williams, Ohio.
Jas. W. Nicholls, Tennessee.
Edwin V. Preston, Conn.
Geo. B. Ely, Wisconsin.
John B. Lockwood, ——.
Wm D. Bacon, ——.
Jacob Sallade, Penn.
William Lamb, Indiana.
Josiah A. Brodhead, Mass.
George Crowne, Mass.
J. A. M. Bertram, Mass.
S. M. Crosby, Mass.
Henry F. Flagg, Mass.
Thomas Farmer, Mass.
W. H. Jameson, Mass.
Nicholas W. Norcross, Mass.
H. B. Walley, Mass.
W. E. Bishop, N. Y.
Irving T. Ballard, N. Y.
William L. Cole, N. Y.
H. Currier, N. Y.
Alexander Diven, N. Y.
James A. Farrish, N. Y.
William M. Fleming, N. Y.
W. W. Herrick, N. Y.
Obadiah B. Latham, N. Y.
B. W. C. Massett, N. Y.
William N. McIntire, N. Y.
Alphonso L. Nichols, N. Y.
A. M. Ruggles, N. Y.
Nelson R. Scovil, N. Y.
Uriel H. Hutchins, Ohio.
Eugene A. Osborne, Ohio.
Andrew D. Rogers, Ohio.
E. A. Truax, Ohio.
John A. Hunter, Ohio.
Isaac L. Stewart, Ind.
John M. Wallace, Ind.
Joseph Justice, Ind.
Edwin Beecher, Ill.
Josiah Gale, Ill.
Miles S. Henry, Ill.
James C. Holbrook, Ill.
Charles Newcomer, Ill.
Richard H. Whiting, Ill.
J. R. Mears, Wis.
John C. Culbertson, Iowa.
Wm. W. White, Iowa.
Samuel E. Adams, Minn.
Chas. D. Gilfillan, Minn.
George B. Simpson, District of Columbia.
Wm. E. Norris, Ill.
Chas. B. Bernard, Ohio.
Daniel L. Eaton, Penn.
Andrew J. Halleck, N. Y.
Elias Merrill, Maine.
Chas. P. Babcock, Mich.
Anson L. Brewer, Ohio.
Davis Alton, Penn.
Norman M. Allen, N. Y.
J. E. Burbank, Ind.
E. Stilman Baily, Wis.
Charles L. Bemays, Mo.
Robert A. Haggerty, N. J.
Anson Sperry, Illinois.
Geo. F. Clark, Indiana.
Eli Van Valkenburg, Mich.
Ferdinand Hinckley, Ill.
N. M Knapp, Illinois.
Wm. H. McAllister, Illinois.
L. B. Ball, New-York.
J. F. Price, Ohio.
Jas. D. Creamer, New-York.
Edmund Grifford, Illinois.
Geo. F. Carpenter, Ohio.
Benton McConnell, Wis.
Chas. E. Curtice, Wisconsin.
Alexander Freeman, Penn.
Robert Smith, Wisconsin.
John M. Austin, New-York.
Jas. R Saffland, Delaware.
Daniel M. Adams, Kansas.
Hiram S. Sleeper, Kansas.
Thaddeus H. Stanton, Iowa.
R. D. Larned, Conn.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be Asst. Quartermasters with the Rank of Captain.

Octavius Waters, Ohio.
E. B. Whitman, Kansas.
Geo. W. Johnes, Ohio.
Thos. J. Barr, N. Y.
Jas. Mahler, Wis.
Theron E. Hall, Mass.
Geo. F. Warren, Kansas.
Samuel Bruch, Ky.
Lazarus L. Moore, Penn.
Edmund Wuerpel, Mo.
Leander C. Noble, Iowa.
Horatio C. King, N. Y.
Chas. H. Gallagher, Del.
Chas. Parsons, Iowa.
John V. Lewis, Iowa.
Montifiore Isaac, N Y.
Henry B. Lacy, Ohio.
Nathaniel S. Constable, Mo.
Nicholas J. Rusch, Iowa.
Geo. P. Doan, Mass.
Byron O. Carr, Ill.
E. B. Grimes, ——.
John Whipple, Minn.
N. B. Van Slyke, Wis.
Levin W. Shepherd, Ill.
Jas. R. Del Vecchio, N. Y.
Chas. L. MacArthur, N. Y.
J. L. Woods, ——.
Henry B. Blood, Mass.
Jas. B. Kirker, N. Y.
Richard W. Clark, N. Y.
F. K. Church, N. Y.
Charles Darrow, N. Y.
Robert Halsey, N. Y.
Chenie M. Levy, N. Y.
Heman Miller, N. Y.
Charles S. McArthur, N. Y.
S. P. Suydam, N. Y.
James Weldon, N. Y.
David H. Smith, N. Y.
Philip L. Fox, Penn.
George D. Hodgson, Penn.
W. L. James, Penn.
W. J. Kountz, Penn.
J. W. Moyer, Penn.
David L. McKinney, Penn.
George D. Norris, Penn.
H. D. Patten, Penn.
Henry C. Rogers, Penn.
S. A. Seely, Penn.
Rufus C. Swope, Penn.
Geo. A. Shallenberger, Penn.
Jacob Valentine, Penn.
A. T. Maupin, Va.
Albert A. Curtis, Ky.
W. D. Ernest, Ky.
John V. Lewis, Ky.
John T. Allen, Mo.
George W. Anderson, Jr., Mo.
Joshua H. Alexander, Mo.
George P. Doan, Mo.
Theodore Griswold, Mo.
Thomas B. Hunt, Mo.
Richard B. Owen, Mo.
John H. Tighe, Mo.
Lieut. Thos. P. Johnson, 7th New-Jersey Vols.
Willis C. Goff, Kansas.
Lodon Millan, Colorado Ter.
Jerome Bradley, N. Y.
Lafayette J. Croxton, Ind.
Wm. L. Ellsworth, N. Y.
Joseph A. Green, Iowa.
Samuel W. Harned, N. Y.
Wm. A. Hunter, Ohio.
John T Morrison, Ind.
Richard A. Pierce, Mass.
E. B. M. Rentieux, Mass.
David B. Stover, Cal.
George E. Vance, Me.
Asa A. Whitehead, Ind.
George Alden, Kansas.
Arthur Edwards, Mich.
Samuel K. Platt, N. Y.
Isaac C. Bates, Mass.
J. Caldwell, Penn.
J. E. McKusick, Minn.
J. J. Thornton, Minn.
A. J. Van Vorhes, Minn.
John S. Davis, Jr., Ind.
M. J. Ludington, Penn.
John W. McClure, N. Y.
Joshua Norton, 3d, Mass.
A. S. Dewey, Vt.
Samuel R. Craig, Del.
David A. Dangler, Ohio.
John H. Wickizer, Ill.
Joseph B. Stubbs, Ohio.
Arthur H. Mills, Minn.
Joseph C. Clements, Ohio.
F. E. Beardslee, N. Y.
David W. Porter, Oregon.
Orlando M. Loomis, Penn.
S. B. Bean, Maine.
S. H. Manning, Maine.
Andrew H. Young, N. H.
David Barton, Mass.
W. W. Hutchins, Mass.
Horace B. Hodges, Mass.
Samuel T. Lamb, Mass.
Henry Page, Mass.
James Aborn, R. I.
Amos C. Weeden, R. I.
Henry S. Camblos, N. J.
John Hays, N. J.
Geo. W. Wills, Del.
Robert C. Barnes, Md.
Thos. J. Carlile, Md.
A. T. Atwood, N. Y.
Geo. W. Bradley, N. Y.
James A. Finley, Kansas.
Samuel Hipple, Kansas.
S. Lappin, Kansas.
J. Redmond, Ind.
James Wilson, Ind.
Samuel N. Bonsall, Ohio.
George B. Hibbard, Ohio.
Warren Russell, Ohio.
Isaac P. Williams, Ohio.
Leonard Whitney, Ohio.
John A. Lynch, Ohio.
William B. Armstrong, Ill.
John B. Cotton, Ill.
Theodore T. Dwight, Ill.
Benjamin J. T. Hanna, Ill.
Uri Manley, Ill.
F. G. Rutherford, Ill.
J. C. Smith, Ill.
Jacob Cook, Mich.
Moses H. Goodrich, Mich.
De Garmo J. Whiting, Mich.
Charles G. Finney, Wis.
N. B. Van Slyke, Wis.
Hiram Hayes, Wis.
S. H. Lunt, Iowa
Nicholas J. Rush, Iowa.
J. Warren Clark, Iowa.
Frederick Driscoll, Minn.
Charles Sumner, Cal.
W. F. Swasey, Cal.
James P. Low, S. C.
Robert McLeod, Tenn.
John Gult, Ill.
Charles H. Rockwell, N. Y.
George T. Browning, Ind.
Daniel D. T. Gordon, N. Y.
L. W. Hoskins, Me.
Capt. Orson O. Potter, 31st N. Y. Vols.
Sergt. L. H. Holabird, 11th Ohio Vols.
James Pratt, Mich.
John Stewart, Ill.
Adam Fisher, Kansas.
H. E. Goodwin, Clerk Quartermaster's Department.
R Harris, Regimental Quartermaster, 117th Mass. Vol.
S. E. Rundle, 2d Wis. Cav.
Thomas Allen, Mo.
Charles B. Wilder, Mass.
Lieut. F. T. Starkweather, 1st Wis. Vols.
Capt. Charles Worms, 58th N. Y. Vols.
A. W. Semple, Ohio.
John Field, Ill.
First Lieut. Geo. A. Meade, Regimental Quartermaster, 2d N. Y. Artillery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Surgeons.

Moses K. Taylor, Ill.
Francis Bacon, Conn.
Thomas McMartin, Mo.
Alfred Wynkoop, Penn.
R. Cresson Stiles, Mass.
Thomas R. Crosby, N. H.
Edward Shippen, Penn.
Zenas E. Bliss, Mich.
Henry S. Churchman, Ill.
Paul B. Goddard, Penn.
Hayes Agnew, Penn.
Joseph Hopkinson, Penn.
Henry A. Martin, Mass.
John R. McClurg, Penn.
Bartow Darrach, Ill.
Clayton A. Cowgill, Del.
Bowman B. Breed, Mass.
Silvanus D. Freeman, Penn.
Israel Moses, N. Y.
J. C. Whitehill, Ill.
Alexander B Mott, N. Y.
Wm. M. Breed, Penn.
Pliny A. Jewett, Conn.
John J. Reese, Penn.
John O. Bronson, N. Y.
Aug. C. Bournonville, Pa.
Wm. S. Forbes, Penn.
Thos. P. Gibbons, Penn.
David Stanton, Penn.
Fred. S. Ainsworth, Mass.
Francis Salter, Ohio.
Howard Culbertson, Ohio.
Asst. Surg. Aug. M. Clarke.
Asst. Surg. Jos. H Wythes.
Asst. Surg. Wm. Moss.
Asst. Surg. S. S. Mulford.
Asst. Surg. E. D. Kittoe.
Asst. Surg. John Wilson.
Jas. W. Fitzpatrick, N. Y.
Geo. B. Twitchell, N. H.
Jas. M. McNulty, Cal.
R. M. S. Jackson, Penn.
Socrates A. Sherman, Vt.
Asst. Surg. J. M. Robinson.
Asst. Surg. Adolphus Majer.
Asst. Surg. Sam'l B. Davis.
Asst. Surg. E. W. Thrum.
Asst. Surg. J. R. Ludlow.
Asst. Surg. J. D. Brumley.
Asst. Surg. Charles Mayo.
Asst Surg. F. Hayden.
Asst. Surg. Sanford B. Hunt.
Asst. Surg. W. H. Gobrecht.
Asst. Surg. Geo. R. Weeks.

To be Assistant Surgeons.

Ernst W. Thurm, D. C.
Jacob R. Ludlow, Md.
John D. Brumley, N. J.
Seymour D. Carpenter, D. C.
Charles Mayo, D. C.
Richard D. Lynde, N. Y.
Joseph W. Applegate, Ind.
Ferdinand Hayden, Penn.
Robert L. Braden, Conn.
Roger W. Pease, Md.
John B. Johnson, N. J.
Alexander M. Speer, Ky.
Augustus M. Clark, N. Y.
Francis Town'd Dade, Penn.
Joseph H. Wythes, Penn.
James Phillips, D. C.
Elmore Y. Chase, Ohio.
James M. Robinson, Ohio.
Conrad C. Dumreicher, Ill.
David B. Sturgeon, Penn.
Geo. W. Hogeboom, Kansas.
William S. Thompson, Penn.
John Wilson, Penn.
Andrew B. Chapin, Mich.
William Moss, Penn.
George L. Sutton, N. Y.
Andrew F. Sheldon, N. Y.
George E. Pattee, Canada.
William A. Conover, N. J.
Peter Cleary, N. Y.
Dennis B. Hannan, Mass.
St. John W. Mintzer, Penn.
Jacob W. Merriam, N. Y.
Harley P. Mathewson, Vt.
Jas. H. Peabody, Md.
David S. Gloninger, Penn.
Sam. D. Turney, O.
Geo. R. Weeks, O.
Henry Janes, Vt.
Edward Dodd, N. Y.
Charles S. Frink, Ind.
George A. Wheeler, Me.
Sylvanus S. Mulford, N. Y.
Frederick A. Keffer, Penn.
Adolf Majer, N. Y.
Henry Parker, Mass.
Augustus C. Van Duyn, N. Y.
Samuel B. Davis, Kansas.
E. D. Kittoe, Ill.
Lewis D. Harlow, Penn.
Edwin Freeman, Ohio.
Edward J. Whitney, N. Y.
William S. Edgar, Ill.
Mitchell H. Picot, Penn.
Caleb W. Horner, Penn.
Charles E. Swasey, N. H.
William Watson, Iowa.
Robert K. Taylor, Iowa.
Wm. Frothningham, N. Y.
Richard J. Levis, Penn.
Sanford B. Hunt, Md.
Wm. H. Gobrecht, Penn.
Robt. S. Kenderdine, Penn.
J. William Lawton, Conn.
Lewis J. Rice, Penn.
Benj. B. Wilson, Penn.
Jacob J. De Lamater, Penn.
Horatio B. Buck, Me.
Edward F. Bates, N. Y.
Henry N. Fisher, N. Y.
Jos. B. Morrison, Penn.
M. King Moxley, O.
Wm. W. Wythes, Del.
Chas. F. Haynes, Me.
Abel C. Benedict, Conn.
Jas. M. Laing, N. Y.
Francis Greene, N. Y.

Deaths of Soldiers at Fort McHenry.

Headquarters Defences of Baltimore,
Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 13, 1863.

Editors Baltimore American:

Gentlemen: I inclose herewith a list of the names of soldiers who died at Convalescent Camp, at Fort McHenry, and were interred in the Post Grave-yard.

I earnestly request the publication of this list in your paper for the information of the friends of the deceased, and request other papers to copy.

I am, gentlemen, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEODORE C. KIBBE, Aide-de-Camp.

H. W. Streeter, Co. B, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died July 11.

James W. Birch, Co. A, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died July 19.

Stephen Pratt, Co. C, 111th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Aug. 7.

Samuel Schawb, Co. H, 74th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Aug. 8.

Maroni Hull, Co. H, 44th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Aug. 10.

Wm. Heaton, Co. A, 49th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Sept. 11.

W. A. Dennison, Co. K, 85th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Oct. 12.

Washington Montague, Co. F, 53d Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Oct. 13.

John Hainer, Co. H, 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Nov. 6.

Aaron Stage, Co. I, 57th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died Nov. 26.

Sames Levy, Co. E, 87th New-York Volunteers, died July 26.

Bartlett G. Pollard, Co. D, 19th New-York State Militia, died July 30.

M. A. Dink, Co. D, 103d New-York Volunteers, died Sept. 24.

Cornelius Pock, Co. I, 77th New-York Volunteers, died Oct. 6.

Wilbour Jones, Co. A, 19th New-York Volunteers, died Nov. 18.

John Riley, Co. K, 33d New-York Volunteers, died Nov. 29.

A. Dodge, Co. C, 5th New-Hampshire Volunteers, died Sept. 5.

C. H. Hall, Co. E, 5th New-Hampshire Volunteers, died Oct. 2.

Samuel Prescott, Co. A, 5th New-Hampshire Volunteers, died Oct. 19.

Willard Gibson, Co. E, 6th Vermont Volunteers, died Oct. 24.

John C. L. Huggins, Co. I, 3d Vermont Volunteers, died Oct. 29.

Chas. H. Dustin, Co. E, 2d Vermont Volunteers, died Oct. 6.

Geo. Q. French, Co. E, 3d Vermont Volunteers, died Nov. 4.

Henry Doveland, Co. A, 4th Vermont Volunteers, died Nov. 11.

Wm. Moore, Anderson's Sharpshooters, Massachusetts Volunteers, died Sept. 10.

Joseph Duxberry, Co. G, 29th Massachusetts Volunteers, died Nov. 20.

F. B. McDaniels, Co. E, 1st Virginia Cavalry Volunteers, died July 18.

Thomas Rutherford, Co. H, 8th Virginia Cavalry Volunteers, died Aug. 19.

C. W. Miller, Co. H, 5th Vermont Cavalry Volunteers, died Sept. 15.

W. H. Smith, Co. K, 6th Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, died Sept. 4.

David G. Watson, Co. D, 16th Michigan Volunteers, died Oct. 10.

Samuel Towner, Co. F, 5th Wisconsin Volunteers, died Oct. 4.

Francis Barchers, Co. K, Purnell Legion, Maryland Volunteers, died Oct. 9.

Martin Brandigan, Co. E, 5th Maryland Volunteers, died Oct. 22.

H. H. Wistien, Co. D, 7th Maryland Volunteers, died Sept. 29.

Thomas H. Kerris, Co. G, 12th United States Infantry, died Oct. 3.

International Relief Committee.

The Treasurer of the International Relief Committee acknowledges the receipt of further subscriptions in aid of the suffering operatives of Lancashire, as follows:

From Mr. Charles A. Bulkley	$100
From Mr. E. W. Keller	15
Total	$115
Treviously acknowledged	111,457 86
Grand total	$111,572 86

A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Barclay-st.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

An Interesting Case of Grand Larceny.—Upon the returns of the Thirteenth Precinct Police there appeared yesterday morning an account of a case of grand larceny alleged to have been committed by a man named Charles Pearson. The circumstances attending the commission of the crime are of some interest. It appears that the accused has been a resident of Bridgeport, Connecticut, for some time past, and that while there, he succeeded in winning the affections of a good-looking, well-educated and respectable young lady. The marriage of the couple was agreed upon, and for the purpose of carrying it into effect, he induced her to accompany him to New-York, where they arrived three days ago, and put up at a private boarding-house in Clinton-street. Finding that his funds were running low, but at the same time determined to carry out the plan of the marriage tour, Pearson entered the room of a fellow-boarder, named Edward S. Percival, while the latter was asleep, and stole from his pockets the sum of $300, with which he succeeded in making his escape from the hotel. The money was soon missed, and the Police put upon the track of the offender, and yesterday afternoon Officer Osborne took him into custody, just as he and his bride were in the midst of their preparations for departure from the house. The most of the stolen money was recovered. Pearson was taken before Justice Osborne and held for trial.

Court of General Sessions.—In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder Hoffman, Chas. Edwards was tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, in breaking into the apartments of Elizabeth Steiger, No. 45 Charles-street, and stealing a portemonnaie containing $5 50. He was sentenced to four years and six months in the State Prison. Michael Calligan pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was remanded for sentence on Saturday. John Kain pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was also remanded.

Fletcher on the Amazon.—Rev. J. C. Fletcher proposes to tell, to-night, at the Cooper Institute, about a trip 2,000 miles up the Amazon. Mr. Fletcher has, emphatically, "been there," and knows whereof he speaks.

"Sixty Minutes in Africa."—"Artemus Ward" (Mr. Chas. F. Browne) delivered his lecture bearing the above title, at the Athenæum in Brooklyn, on Monday night. The lecture, which is a tissue of drolleries, had its usual success, and kept the audience in high good humor to the end.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at the Museum.—Two splendid performances—in the afternoon at 3 o'clock, evening at 7½ o'clock. Boucicault's great drama, "Colleen Bawn," at each. Little Minnie Warren, sister of Lavinia Warren, now Mrs. Gen. Tom Thumb, though very much smaller, beautiful as an angel, a mere doll in size, is to be seen with Commodore Nutt, and a host of other curiosities.

[Advertisement.]

Soldiers to the Rescue!—Young men, rushing into the exposures and dangers of a soldier's life, should prepare themselves for the fatal fevers, the dysentery, the sores and scurvy which are almost certain to follow. Holloway's Pills, used occasionally during the campaign, will insure sound health to every man. Only 25 cents per box. 214

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans.—Col. D. C. Littlejohn, C. H. Devoe, Mrs. Caroline Jacobs and daughter, J. R. Watson, Miss Mary A. Holsen and servant, Mrs. Eugene Gyot, Mrs. Virginia Delfoly, G. B. Richards, F. Clarel, F. Norton, H. Goadchaux, Henry J. Blake, H. W. Kendall, Henry K. Kane, John J. Burr, and 10 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 50 | Sun sets.... 5 38 | Moon sets.... 6 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 06 | Gov. Island. 8 55 | Hell Gate..10 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 17.

Cleared.

Steamers J. Thompson, Cundiff, South Amboy, Wm. Dalzell; Tubal Cain, (Br.,) Bartlett, Havana via Nassau, J. Bigland.

Barks H. L. Vannard, Drinkwater, Plymouth, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Vigo, (Br.,) Leman, Antwerp, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Atlantic, Block, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; J D. Lincoln, Stover, Elizabethport, G. L. Hatch; Aroostook, Brett, Cienfuegos, B. F. Sherman.

Schooners St. Louis, Poole, Beaufort; H. F. Wood, Potter, W. C. Hamilton & Co.; White Sea, Littlejohn, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Ann Cannon, Newell, Philadelphia, J. Hurd; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Smith, Porto Plata; Golden Eagle, Kelsy, Washington, L. Kenny; Georgia, Davis, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Julia Maria, Smith, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; L. P. Phair, Collins, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; James House, Baker, Baltimore, J. W. McKee.

Arrived.

U. S. steamship Creole, Couch, New-Orleans Feb. 8, at 6½ P. M., and Southwest Pass 9th, at 7:40 A. M., with mails, mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heineken & Co. Left U. S. steam transport Illinois aground on the bar at Southwest Pass.

Steamer Parkersburgh, Hoffman, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Potomac, Fletcher, Baltimore 36 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Ospray, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Emerald, Luce, Liverpool Dec. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Howland & Frothingham. Feb. 3, lat. 42 51, lon. 57 40, while lying to in a heavy gale from N. N. W., lost jibboom and fore topgallant mast. 4th, lat. 41 40, lon. 61 29, saw a ship steering S., with the loss of all three topgallant masts and fore topmast.

Ship Resolute, Freeman, Liverpool Jan. 10, with mdse. and 180 passengers to Williams & Guion.

Ship Victoria, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Mounce, Liverpool Jan. 3, with mdse. to master.

Ship Charlotte, Cousins, London Jan. 15, in ballast to Nesmith & Sons.

U. S. transport bark Guerilla, Bearse, New-Orleans 17 ds., to S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Agnes, (Brem.,) Semcke, Bremen 37 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. Luling & Co.

Bark Maria Morton, Bulkley, Alexandria 6 ds., in ballast to D. C. Murray. Feb. 15, lat. 36, lon. 74 25, passed brig Mazatlan, bound S.

Brig Teto, (Ital.,) Stinca, Lisbon 49 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig Mount Vernon, (Br., of Kingston,) Lee, Kingston Feb. 1, with logwood and coffee to Rundle, Jones & Rudge. Sld. in co. with brig Ospray, for New York.

Brig Julia F. Avery, (of Bangor,) Pendleton, Trinidad, Cuba, Jan. 26, with molasses to master.

Brig T. B. Watson, Wallace, Alvarado, Mex., Jan. 24, with cotton to master.

Brig E. A. Reed, Furber, New-Orleans 7 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. Had N. and N. E. gales the entire passage.

Schr. Mary Standish, Higgins, St. Jago and Cumberland Harbor 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Hulze, Providence.

Schr. Fountain, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Col. Lester, Perry, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. M. H. Reed, Briggs, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Schr. Catharine Thomas, Rowe, Nanticoke River, with oysters.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New-Haven, with molasses to Burdett & Fisher.

Schr. John R. Mather, Orr, Portland 6 ds., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Sloop Helen, Babcock, New-Bedford 3 ds., with oil.

Sloop F. Brown, Carr, Providence.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Raymond, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to C. Nickerson.

Schr. Dahlia, Sullivan, Brewer, Me., 6 ds., heading.

Schr. Tillie E. Anderson, Poughkeepsie, with cement, for Dighton.

Schr. Hornet, Hardenbrook, Boston 4 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—Sunset, N. E.

Sailed.

U. S. steamer Mary A. Boardman.
Steamer Dudley Buck, Newbern.
Steamship Tubal Cain, (Br.,) for Havana

Miscellaneous.

The steamer Potomac, before reported ashore at the mouth of the river, has been got off and arrived up.

Baltimore, Feb. 14.—The schr. Mohawk, from Alexandria for Baltimore, capsized in the Chesapeake on Thursday night. Capt. Giles and crew were picked up and brought to this city.

Lewes, Feb. 13.—The brig Beronda, of Key West, Butler, from Elizabethport, N. J., with hay and straw, for Washington, D. C., ran on the point of Cape Henlopen at 8 P. M., on the 12th. Her cargo, when landed, will be so damaged with water and sand as to be useless.

The Br. ship Victoria, arr. from Liverpool this morning, has on freight 867 bales of rags.

Spoken, &c.

Frank Pierce—ship, Brooks, from Liverpool Dec. 22, for New York, Feb. 6, lat. 40 46, lon. 63 03—48 ds. out, with the loss of everything forward but the foremast; also lost her main and mizzen topgallant masts; was steering W. under foresail and mainsail; wanted no assistance.

Amazon—ship, from London for New-York, Jan. 17, lat. 49, lon. 15.

Hansa—steamship, hence for Bremen, Feb. 8, at 8 A. M., lat. 40 30, lon. 71 30.

Pilot-fish—bark, hence for Liverpool, Feb. 8, lat. 40 50, lon. 55.

W. M. Tannor—schr., of and for Baltimore, Feb. 6, lat. 25, lon. 79 43.

Eudoras—brig, of Portland, from Nantes for Philadelphia, Feb. 15, off the Capes of Delaware.

Foreign Ports.

The Br. brigs Eliza Jenkins and Dashing Wave, sailed from Alvarado, Mex., for Liverpool, Jan. 23 and 24.

At Tlacokalpam, Jan. 24, bark Texana, for New-York, ldg. cotton.

MRS.
S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
Hair Restorer.
AND
ZYLOBALSAMUM,
The great unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair,
Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the Hair.
IT NEVER FAILS
To Restore Grey Hair
TO
Its Original Youthful Color
It is not a Dye,
But acts directly upon the roots of the Hair, giving them the natural nourishment required, producing the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth.
For Ladies and Children
Whose Hair requires frequent dressing the Zylobalsamum has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it.
Sold by Druggists throughout the World.
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198 Greenwich Street, New-York City.
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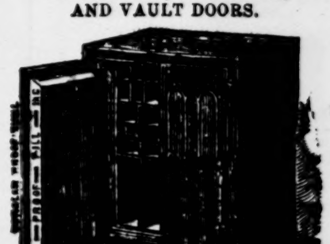
ZYLOBALSAMUM.

LILLIES'
CELEBRATED
WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON COMMERCIAL AND BANK BURGLAR FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
AND VAULT DOORS.



Lillies' new DOUADECAGORN BANK LOCK challenges the world. Price $50.
H. R. HUBBELL, Agent,
No. 198 Broadway.

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TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.
All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.
For sale by first-class grocers.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12. Jan. 7, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$30,000
17, 56, 66	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 78	Drew	7,000
19, 28, 41	Drew	5,167

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $1,000; 35 prizes of $600; 20 prizes of $500, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,225. For information or circulars, address
J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.